

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 6th, 1874.

SIR SIBBALD D. SCOTT, Bart., Vice-President, in the Chair.

THE Chairman, in adverting to the new Session, of which this was the opening Meeting, referred in terms of great satisfaction to the late Annual Meeting held at Ripon, which had been very successful in every respect. Upon that subject Mr. Tregellas would make some observations. Since the Meeting at Ripon, the Chain of Office which had been prepared for the City of Exeter, in accordance with the resolution passed at the close of the Congress held there in 1873, had been officially presented, and he should ask Sir J. Maclean to give them a short account of what had taken place on the occasion. With reference to the Session before them, the Chairman adverted to the suggestion which had been made to have an exhibition of municipal chains of office. It was well known that there were many such objects in the country, and among them were some remarkable and interesting specimens of mediæval art and workmanship, and if some of the most important of these were collected together, it would be a very interesting and instructive exhibition, towards the carrying out of which he invited help. With regard to the probable subjects of discussion during the Session, there was abundant promise of excellent material.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Tregellas then gave a *résumé* of the more important features of the late Annual Meeting at Ripon, especially dwelling upon the Presidency of the Marquess of Ripon, the excellent discourses of Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Clark, and Professor Stubbs, the importance and interest of the excursions, the very good (though small) Museum, and the hearty and courteous hospitality shown to the Institute.<sup>1</sup> Towards the exploration of the Roman station at Castle Dykes, near Ripon, the Institute had since granted the sum of 20*l*.

The Rev. W. J. Loftie then made some observations upon the MSS. exhibited in the Museum at Ripon.

Having been also called upon by the Chairman, Sir JOHN MACLEAN gave a short account of the proceedings at the presentation of the Gold Chain and Badge of Office, which had been lately made to the City of Exeter, which he thought would redound greatly to the credit of the Institute.<sup>2</sup> Sir John Maclean concluded by expressing the great obligations of the Institute to Mr. Burges for his design of the Exeter chain,

<sup>1</sup> See Report of the Annual Meeting at Ripon, vol. xxxi. p. 387.

<sup>2</sup> See Report, vol. xxxi. p. 414.

and his supervision of its execution, and he proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Burges accordingly. This was seconded by Professor Donaldson, and carried by acclamation.

Mr. BURTT read a memoir on "Recent discoveries at Carnarvon Castle," by Sir Llewellyn Turner, Deputy Constable of the Castle, which was illustrated by various plans and drawings.

"A few years ago I accepted with more than ordinary pleasure the office of Deputy-Constable, which was offered to me by the noble Constable, the Earl of Carnarvon, in terms most flattering to my knowledge of the building, and to the interest I had for many years taken in it. I had not been long in office before I commenced those clearances, excavations, and researches which (with some few of the discoveries resulting from them) I now propose briefly to describe.

"The first thing to be done was to rid this noble pile of several encroachments, some of which had existed for many years, while others were of recent date. The task was not an agreeable one, but after the lapse of a few months the exterior of the Castle was cleared of all excrescences, with the exception of a building on the north side of the Eagle Tower, one portion of which was too old to be got rid of, and the owner declining treble the value of the site, has disfigured this part of the Castle by the erection of modern buildings, to the annoyance of every visitor of the slightest taste, and to the disgust of every antiquary. This is a most interesting part of the Castle, and the new houses are actually within the lines of the lower part of the moat, where they hide the portcullis groove, the spring of the arch, the bond stones, and other evidence of a strong wall of defence that formerly guarded the sea approaches to the moat. The erection of these buildings seriously interferes with researches which I have not yet fully made as to the termination of the projecting wall at this part.

"The appearance of the north-east front facing the town was sadly disfigured by the filling up of the moat, and I had for many years advocated its reopening prior to my official connection with the Castle, but my predecessor did not see his way to doing it, and I should possibly have found the task too difficult had I not been able to dove-tail it into another public improvement which was at the same time being carried out. The moat has now been re-opened from the Eagle Tower, to the tower east of the two towers of entrance, a distance of nearly five hundred feet, and the result has been to effect a great improvement in the appearance of the building, and entirely to remove a strange but not unnatural misconception with regard to the moat itself, which formerly extended to the Queen's Gate. It had been thought (and some exceedingly pretty pictures showing a river running *towards* the sea, under the bridge of the grand entrance, favoured the notion) that the river or fall of the moat was towards the Menai, or north-west, but the reopening has proved that the fall was the other way, inasmuch as the sewers of the Castle come out on the highest ground, at the *north-west end* of the curtain wall opposite the County Hall. The opening of the moat at this point revealed a gateway which had been long buried, and Lord Newborough has handsomely presented oak gates and the necessary iron-work for its complete re-construction. Simultaneously with the work hitherto described, I removed the mound in the upper baly on the south-east side of entrance, which was a great excrescence.

"Many years ago I had the pleasure of going over the Castle with Mr. Salvin, under whose judicious management many much needed repairs were at that period effected. In reply to my inquiry as to his opinion of the origin of the mound in the upper baly, he said it was probably an original mound, and used for the defence of the workmen at an early stage of the building ; but whether original or artificial, that it was in either case intended beyond all doubt to be removed. The evidence afforded by the removal clearly justified Mr. Salvin's views. It was found to contain a lime-kiln, and the mound had evidently formed a temporary defence towards the north-west, provision being made for substituting a stronger and inner line of defence inside the Queen's Gate to protect that fine entrance. One side of the mound had contained the provisional smithy, as numbers of arrow-heads, horse-shoes (wider than those now in use), keys, spurs, pieces of coal, and clinkers proved. The result of the removal of this mound has been to bring to light the lower part of the gateway, with hinges and portcullis groove of the *intended inner line of defence* to the Queen's entrance, and materially to improve the appearance of the upper baly, by displaying the proper height of walls, doors, and oilets, which the falling of the sides of the mound had for many years concealed, and in addition to these palpable advantages, the Castle was relieved from the ill effects of a flood of water which previously poured into the towers and corridors from the mound.

"I hope in a history of the building, which I have for a long time been engaged upon, to set the public right upon many matters relating to this portion of the Castle, and also upon others upon which they have been unintentionally misled, by writers whose opportunities for the verification of supposed facts, have been insufficient. That work is intended to contain perfect block plans, showing the Castle as it was, and as it was evidently intended to be. Numerous facts prove that certain walls and buildings in the upper courtyard (including the great inner line of defence of the Queen's Gate), were never completed.

"Leaving this part of the building I will ask you to re-enter the Castle, through the grand entrance or King's Gate, and pass towards the lower court. The Castle was clearly divided into two parts, that on the right containing the Royal apartments, that on the left the military portion. Either of these portions of this magnificent structure would form a fine castle in itself. In passing in through the King's Gate, towards the lower court (the Royal end), the number of portcullis to be encountered is *six, not four*, as usually stated. The passage was entirely through a covered way, but as the wall has been destroyed for a great part of the distance, on the left side as you approach the Royal apartments, the original plan has been entirely misunderstood, and it has been supposed that what is now open space was always so. A portion of the south-east end of the banqueting-hall formed the division between the two Courts of the Castle.

"I have recently had excavations made with regard to the kitchen, opposite the Great Hall, and (subject to still further examination) the result has been to create an impression that the original plan was not carried out. The Great Hall has been dug out to its original depth, and it has been found to be partly flagged and partly grouted *under* the floor, which was evidently of wood supported on light masonry, as in the present day. This masonry was *on* the flags and grouting, and I may

here mention that *all* the towers and curtains of this carefully built castle are grouted on the courtyard side.

"Prior to my official connection with the Castle, I discovered a postern leading from this Hall to the inner harbour. The flat arch of the postern was at that time buried, but three irons leaded into the wall having excited my curiosity, I was induced to examine further, and the discovery of two large stones in the wall satisfied me that they covered an arch. Continuing our investigations, we soon came upon the arch-way of this postern, which was at the time covered with several feet of earth.

"The banqueting-hall is entered from what is usually known as the Chamberlain's Tower, the door from which opens on to a raised dais at the south-east end of the room, and this door leads from a handsome corridor in the curtain, which communicates with one of the palaces of the Castle—a fine tower which has been recently restored by public subscription. The raised dais of the hall was constructed of stone, and no doubt covered with wood; the woodwork at one end probably covering the entrance to the postern. The great Hall gave a borrowed light to two corridors. The upper corridor has been destroyed, but the remains of the lower part of its windows, which are elongated with stonework, prove that the windows looked *into* the Hall, and not *on* to the roof.

"The adjoining tower contains three decagon rooms, each of which is 32 ft. across; the lower room has in addition three flat-arched recesses in the thickness of the wall, each 15 ft. deep. The three large rooms have three smaller ones attached to them, the upper of which was an oratory, and contains two *piscine*. The battlements, being of great height, effectually conceal the roof, which is at the same place as the original one, and the water from it is drained through the same channels as in the olden time. The floors are supported on beams, each of which rests on two struts springing from corbels. The beams for the new floor are placed in the original holes, and the struts rest on the original corbels.

"The lower of the three decagon rooms is fitted up as a Freemasons' Hall, and the upper was intended for a Museum for North Wales, but although a collection of interesting objects exists, the project receives no support. The centre room or first floor will probably be an armoury for the Coast-guard. The restored tower presents no difference whatever as seen from the Quay, with the exception of the slight repair of the battlements, which are rapidly assuming an ancient appearance. As seen from the court-yard the only difference in the front is the repair of mullions and battlements and the glazing.

"Passing now to the Eagle Tower (which was a palace unconnected by any internal passage with any other part of the Castle, except rooms attached to it), those who have seen it will recollect that it consists of a basement storey, and three fine chambers above with ante-rooms, viz., the ground, the first, and second floor. The descent into the basement storey is from the Castle-yard, and this basement contains a water-gate with portcullis groove. A door led from it also into cellars, now filled up far above their windows, which can be seen from the outside, owing to the opening of the moat, these cellars being below apartments attached to the Eagle Tower. The existence of these rooms has been entirely ignored by writers upon the Castle. The beam-holes, corbels and fire-



places of the floors of the three upper storeys of this tower are all to be seen, as well as the beam-holes of the roof. There is also to be seen what there is little doubt was the beam-hole of an earlier roof on the first floor, that is, not counting the basements as a storey.

"Sir Francis Palgrave expressed a very decided opinion that the Eagle Tower was not all constructed at once; and the most experienced persons I have consulted agree with me that the upper storey is an addition, and that the tower was previously roofed a storey lower. This I shall have no difficulty in showing by plans and sketches of the existing remains.

"The holes for the beams that supported the floor of the raised storey, which are just below those of the former roof, have all the appearance of having been *cut into* the wall, rather than of apertures left in it when it was built, like all the rest. The corbels, too, that supported the struts for the beam of this fresh floor, are different to all others in the Castle, being formed of *two* separate pieces, an upper and a lower piece, which it is manifest could be easier inserted into old work than one solid piece. There is *no other* instance in the Castle of a corbel in *two pieces*. The exterior of the tower affords confirmatory evidence, at the same elevation, of additional work, but the evidence to be deduced from the exterior as to the tower having been raised, though strong, is by no means as great as that supplied by the interior. It is, however, evident that the curtain wall was not originally built up to its present height. I have very little doubt that the Eagle Tower and the curtain up to a certain height were built at the same time, and when the curtain was subsequently raised its additional portion could not be bonded into the tower.

"I now come to the north-east side of the Eagle Tower, and here it is clear that the curtain, which attaches the Eagle to the Well Tower, was not erected until some time after the Eagle Tower, as no opening existed from the one to the other, that is, from the tower to the walk on the top of the curtain, which is now approached through a small arched room in the Eagle Tower. This room had originally a window 6 ft. 7 by 5 ft. 2, with five iron cross-bars. The window is in the north-east face of the tower. As no curtain existed when this window was made, there was no door needed, but on the erection of the curtain a door was cut by the side of the window, the jambs of which were *faced about* to form one side of the new door, and the window was filled up with masonry, with the exception of one narrow light. The lintels and mullion are built into the masonry, and the latter is carried many feet deep into the room, two deep apertures being left in it for the double wooden bars for securing the door to be slid into in the daytime. These bars went across behind the mullion of the window, and jambed into the usual short corresponding holes on the opposite side of the door next to the curtain. The battlements of the curtain now partially obscure the window.

"The masonry of the tower has been plainly cut in the room at the side furthest from the window, that is, on the left of the door. Stone seats inside the room have been dovetailed into the alteration. These, and other particulars clearly show that the Eagle Tower and this little piece of the curtain were built at the same time, the main portion being subsequently added.

"Other interesting subjects of inquiry are being looked into, and the result of my researches, pursued for many years, enables me to put the

original plan of the whole structure together again. So few castles are to be found in such a state of preservation, that the protection of this must be a matter of deep interest to every archaeologist. The restoration of the old west gate of the tower, which I effected some years ago, with the able assistance of my late friend Mr. Longueville Jones, for a Club-House for the Royal Welsh Yacht Club, will, I trust, prove a guarantee that not the slightest departure from the architecture of the period will be allowed in any works to be done to Carnarvon Castle."<sup>3</sup>

Professor DONALDSON made some observations upon this communication, especially drawing attention to some apparent variations with Mr. Hartshorne's memoir upon the subject, and with which Sir Llewellyn Turner will doubtless deal in his forthcoming work.

Mr. BURTT then read a "Notice of an Inscription recording the building of St. Chad's Church, Stafford," by John Hewitt. (Printed at vol. xxxi. p. 216.)

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Most Honourable the MARQUESS OF RIPON.—A small collection of rings, &c., lately found at Fountains Abbey, of which a full account and engraving will be given.

By the Rev. H. PIGOT.—A bronze statuette from Stretham, near Ely, and here figured. It was found in September last on the surface of the churchyard. Extensive restorations were in progress at the church, and this relic was probably dislodged from some position where it had lain concealed about the building. It is, however, possible that it may have been brought with building materials from Ely Cathedral. It was probably the dexter arm of a processional cross or crucifix, which would have had a similar figure of St. John on the sinister side, as in the specimen engraved as a frontispiece to Paley's "Manual of Gothic Architecture." (See also Labarte's "Illustrated Handbook of the Arts of the Middle Ages," Murray's edition, where, at p. 239, is a representation of the "Reliquary of Orvieto, Italian, 14th century," in the centre of which is a crucifix with figures at the sides on brackets splayed outwards.) Its date is probably the beginning or middle of the fifteenth century.



Half-size of the Original.

By the DEAN and CHAPTER OF LINCOLN.—Portion (consisting of two leaves) of a calendar, A.D. 1433; with Arabic characters, showing tables of the moon's age. It is in four columns, headed respectively "Argumentum lune, anno 1433;" "Argumentum latitudinis lune;" "Elongacio lune a sole;" "Medius motus augmentationis et stellarum fixarum."

<sup>3</sup> See "Arch. Journ." vol. vii. p. 237, for the late Rev. C. H. Hartshorne. a memoir on "Caernarvon Castle," by

By Mr. J. HENDERSON, F.S.A.—A Persian belt-clasp of steel, inlaid with gold in a very delicate and graceful pattern, which had probably belonged to Nadir Shah ;—A pair of Moorish spurs, of remarkable dimensions, and ornamented with a rich tooling.

By Mr. WOOF, F.S.A.—Notarial instrument made by Alexander Young, clerk notary public, being the "Deed of Sasine" of Sir William Sinclair, of Rosslyn, setting out the licence of Queen Mary for his taking possession of his estates. It is addressed to the Sheriff and bailiffs of Edinburgh, and is dated 23rd of August, 1554. Numerous documents relating to this distinguished family are known to exist, many of which are given or noticed in the "Genealogie of the Sainteclaires of Rosslyn, by Father Richard Augustine Hay, including the Chartulary of Rosslyn," edited by James Maidment, Edinburgh, 1835.

By Mrs. H. JACKSON GWILT.—Five lamps, on one of which is the inscription

OINEΥΣ  
ΜΕΣΙΑΑ.

The others are of the Roman period ;—A small glass bottle with broad base, also Roman. These objects were found in Southwark some years ago.

By the Rev. C. R. MANNING.—Photographs of pottery found at Ashill, Norfolk. These vases, &c., had been discovered in a railway cutting, preserved in a pit, or well, the sides of which have been protected by a lining of stout oaken planks. In the broken soil at the upper part was found a small bronze fibula of late Roman type, much oxidised. At 6 ft. from the surface the workmen met with fragments of pottery, charcoal, stones, a basket, a strainer, the bones of an ox and of a bird. At 10 ft. more pottery was met with, some Roman wall-plaster, a knife blade, a whetstone, the bones of a frog and toad. The Samian ware included drinking-cups and *pateræ*. These are of elegant form and rich in colour, and are nearly all stamped with the name of the maker. At the depth of 15 ft. more fragments of pottery were found, together with the staves of an oaken basket, parts of four sandals and bones of deer, pig, and goat, with oyster and mussel shells. Another layer of fragments was found at a depth of 19 ft., among which were several urns and a fibula. The excavations were continued to a depth of 40 ft., objects of various kinds and numerous fragments of pottery, &c., being found at intervals of 2 or 3 ft. At the depth of 40 ft. there was a floor of flints, and underneath it the solid clay. About one hundred urns were found, of which more than fifty are perfect, and many of these are of beautiful form and ornamentation.<sup>4</sup>

It will be remembered that the drinking vessel found at Felixstowe, Suffolk, sent for exhibition by Mr. Manning in June last, was found in a somewhat similar "well," the sides of which were also formed of wood, (*See* vol. xxxi. p. 303).

The site of the discovery at Ashill is a Roman camp, known in mediæval times by the name of "Robin Hood's garden." An impression appears to have prevailed among the investigators of this site that the deposit was sepulchral. The great depth of the "well" appears to be an in-

<sup>4</sup> A report of this discovery appears in "The Norwich Mercury" of October 24, 1874, and a full report will be given in

the Proceedings of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.

superable difficulty to this conclusion, and the numerous examples of holes for the deposit of *debris* and other matters appear to point to the site as one of the "rubbish holes" often found near Roman stations, and well described by Mr. Wright in "The Celt, Roman and Saxon," p. 179. The number of perfect vessels found in the well at Ashill is, however, a singular circumstance, and the whole subject is one which will doubtless receive from the antiquaries of the Eastern Counties the attention it so well deserves. For its elucidation a valuable memoir contributed to the Journal by the late Lord Braybrooke (vol. xii., p. 109), entitled "Notices of certain Shafts, containing remains of the Roman period, discovered at the Roman station at Chesterford, Essex," may be consulted with advantage, and several references to such places of deposit will be found in the "Archæologia."

By Mr. PAGE.—An object of bronze, supposed to be the pommel of a Roman sword handle, found at Fiesoli;—Two small vessels of mediæval pottery, probably English.

December 4, 1874.

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, F.S.A., V.P., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read "Observations on the classification and arrangement of a collection of Watches," which will be given in a future portion of the Journal. It was well illustrated by many beautiful and remarkable examples, showing the progress of improvements in the manufacture of watches, and their artistic developments. Mr. R. H. Soden-Smith expressed his obligations to Mr. Morgan for his excellent observations upon the subject he had discussed, and added some remarks upon Theodore de Brie and other artists who had decorated watches. The Chairman also made some observations upon the various objects exhibited.

Mr. Burt read a memoir by Mr. Hewitt on "Lichfield Cathedral, as it appeared at the close of the Siege by the Parliamentarians in 1643." (Printed in vol. xxxi. p. 327.)

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the CHAIRMAN.—A collection of early watches in illustration of the suggested classification of such objects. Of these some of the more remarkable examples may be specified. One was a combination of a clock-watch with an astrolabe, the characters on which were Arabic of the Cufic form; with it an observation of the sun might be taken, and the clock-watch would show the hour at the same time. Another specimen was an oval silver watch of very fine work, made, as an inscription in Arabic states, at Galata, near Constantinople, in 1620, probably by a Swiss or French emigrant. It shows the hours (European), the day of the month and moon's age, the days of the week and names of the month in the Persian or Arabic character. The exterior is quite plain, but the plate of the movement is delicately engraved with a beautiful Persian design, and the back is formed of a bouquet of flowers. It is in perfect condition, and as fresh as if only just out of the workshop.

By Mr. W. H. TREGELLAS.—A box containing a pair of silver covers for shoe-heels and a patch-box. These silver shoe-heels, one of which is

here engraved, and patch-box<sup>5</sup> belonged to the great-great-grandmother of Mrs. Fielding Blandford, of 71, Grosvenor Street, whose grandmother, Mrs. Packer, was born in 1788, and is still alive. The probable date of Mrs. Packer's great-grandmother's birth was therefore about 1738.



Shoe-heel Cover of Silver.

This fixes the date of the shoe-heels at about the middle of the last century. The shoe and clog of "Dame Tucker" (exhibited by *Rouge Croix*) are evidently of about the same period, she having married in 1736, and died in 1754. The Chairman recollected that his grandmother, who died in 1797, went to court in shoes with heels of this form. Her shoes, or one of them, is preserved in Lord Tredegar's family. They were of white satin, and the heels were embroidered with roses, a device also adopted in Mrs. Blandford's shoe heels. Mr. Morgan remembers Lady Hale, the wife of Sir Philip Hale, coming to lunch when he was a child, and that she was a very old lady, and took off one of her shoes to exhibit the high heels. He also remembers hearing that, when flat-heeled shoes somewhat suddenly came into fashion, ladies complained that they pained their feet very much. The present partial revival of the fashion is a singular circumstance to have occurred within Mr. Morgan's memory.

Mr. Soden-Smith considers that these silver shoe-heels are of Dutch work, and, so far as is known both by Mr. Morgan and himself, they are unique. The fashion of the high-heeled shoe for ladies in its several varied forms and degrees began in the latter part of the sixteenth century. It is well traced in its many varieties in Mr. Fairholt's "*Costume in England*" (2nd ed., Lond., 1860, pp. 385,

<sup>5</sup> The so-called "patch-box" is probably Dutch, with an ordinary punched-up ornament, and of uncertain date.

393, &c.), in which work many illustrations of the different prevailing styles are given. The "clogs," of which the specimen exhibited by Mr. Tucker is a curious example, are noticed at p. 391 of that work, and are thus referred to:—"The ladies' shoes of the period (1765) were equally unsightly, and when accompanied with a fixed clog must have been very inconvenient. The clog is small and fastened to the sole." Alluding to one engraved in Hone's *Every Day Book*, the writer continues: "It is made of white kid leather goloshed with black velvet," and that Hone says, "that such were walked in is certain; that the fair weavers could have run in them is impossible to imagine." They are thus mentioned in a shoemaker's card of the reign of George I., who declares that he "makes and sells all sorts of boots, shoes, slippers, spatterdashes, double and single channelled pumps, rich quilted shoes, clogs, and turned pumps of the neatest work and genteelest fashion."

By Mr. STEPHEN J. TUCKER, *Rouge Croix*, Pursuivant of Arms. "Dame Tucker's Shoe." The dress shoe and clog of Dorothy, wife of Abraham Tucker, of Betchworth Castle, Surrey. She was married in 1736, and died in 1754. The clog is formed of a flat piece of leather  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick, being pointed at the toe, which is slightly raised. A mound or block of leather  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. high rises from the centre of the clog and fits into the hollow caused by the high heel of the shoe. The sides, which are formed of green corded silk ornamented with white and crimson flowers, and lined with stout leather, are fastened to this block, and tie over and secure the shoe at the instep. The shoe is formed of the same material and lined with soft chamois leather. It is  $8\frac{3}{4}$  in. from extremity of heel to point of toe. Breadth of sole  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in., height of heel  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., slanting outwards  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; the solid heel being covered with the silk. The front extends 7 in. from tip of toe to instep, and cross lappets tie over and fasten. (See Mr. Planche's new work, the "*Cyclopædia of Costume*," now in course of publication, for an engraving of these objects.)

By Mr. SELBY.—A copy in 32mo of "The Whole Booke of Psalmes collected into English Meeter by T. Sternhold, J. Hopkins and others. London: Imprinted for the Company of Stationers, 1630. *Cum privilegio Regis Regali*." On the fly leaf, in a handwriting of the seventeenth century is written "Jane Guye, hir booke." Above this is the Mem., "Mr. Walford married Jane Guye;" and below is this Mem.: "This belonged to Thos. Walford, M.D., who died about 1700, aged 80." The mill-board binding has been covered with a piece of white satin, on which is worked in silver thread and coloured silks an hour-glass and floral decorations, and two pairs of yellow silk strings are attached;—A knife, of singular form and make, said to have been found by Mr. Walford in a tumulus (?) near Birdbrooke, Essex. The blade is four-fifths of brass, with a cutting edge of steel welded into it, the back quite  $\frac{1}{2}$ th of inch thick, with five continuous crosses hatched on it;—total length  $6\frac{1}{8}$  in., the blade being  $2\frac{7}{8}$  in. It is probably Scandinavian. Birdbrooke is within the Danelagh district. The Mr. Walford who owned these objects kindly sent by Mr. Selby, was Mr. Thomas Walford, of Whitley and Birdbrooke, but who lived chiefly at Bathome Hall. He took great interest in antiquarian matters, and made a considerable collection of local antiquities which were dispersed upon his decease in 1830. He contemplated writing some works in illustration of local



history, and actually wrote a "History of Clare," the MS. of which is thought to have been put into the hands of some London publisher. Mr. Selby also sent six plates of engravings in illustration of Mr. Walford's intended antiquarian works.

By Mrs. ALEXANDER KERR.—Nine photographs, one of which is a ground plan, taken of the Etruscan tombs lately discovered at Orvieto. Where the parts are uninjured the colouring still retains its brilliant hue. Twelve of such tombs have been discovered up to the present time, near the road leading to the railway station. Excavations are still being carried on amongst the hills leading to Montefiascone. An Italian friend writes from Orvieto: "It is now two years that these excavations have been undertaken. We seem on the eve of the discovery of an important tomb, which will throw much light on Etruscan history, and will elucidate much that has hitherto been vaguely known or guessed as regarding the connection of the fine arts with the daily life of that ancient people. These investigations are being carried on at Bolsena, near Orvieto;"—Four photographs showing bodies recently discovered at Pompeii.

By Mr. NIGHTINGALE.—A gold ring lately found in Devonshire. The bezil is raised, beaded and chased, set with an ocellated agate pebble, the shoulders chased with scroll ornament. It is English, of late sixteenth century work. The stone is a rolled pebble about the size of a pea, and no attempt has been made to shape it except by slightly polishing on the upper surface where the "eye" is seen. These eyed agates were at one time much coveted for setting in rings and other jewellery, and occasionally the concentric lines seem to have been made more distinct by artificial processes; some good examples were in the Hertz collection, and are now in that of Mr. Beresford Hope.

By Mr. R. H. SODEN-SMITH, F.S.A.—Three bronze armlets and two bronze rings of late Celtic period, found in Glen Tanner, Aberdeenshire, and now contributed by the Marchioness Dowager of Huntley. The *patina* on the armlets is good, but there is no artistic decoration;—A Roman bronze ring, with original intaglio on glass paste, of rude workmanship, in imitation of *niccolo onyx*. It was found at Kentchester, Hereford; the *Magna Castra*, of Antoninus, but the *Ariconium* of Camden.

By Mr. H. F. CHURCH.—Specimens of Roman coins found in September last in a vase at Naseby, Northampton. About thirty silver *denarii* were shown, neatly fitted into a case between two plates of glass, so that both sides of the coins were easily seen, and could be handled with safety. The total number found was thirty-eight. A labourer employed in draining operations came upon a small round earthen vase with a narrow neck. From infiltrated earth and the corrosion of the coins the whole of the latter were cemented together, and the finder unfortunately broke the vase to fragments in order to learn what made it so heavy for its size. Thirty-seven of the coins were in perfect preservation, though those of earlier date were somewhat worn; one coin was broken in half. The coins range in date from Vespasian to Aurelius, a period of 110 years. They consist of 2 Vespasian; 1 Nerva; 12 Trajan; 9 Hadrian; 1 Matidia; 6 Antoninus Pius; 2 Faustina, senr.; 5 M. Aurelius. It is believed that no other Roman remains have been found near the same spot.

By Mr. PAGE.—Three table clocks, two watches, and one clock watch, of early construction, and of English workmanship.

By Mr. J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY.—Drawing of a stone coffin-lid, lately found in the churchyard of East Tilbury, on which was represented a crozier, or pastoral staff. The coffin is commonly reputed to have been that of Bishop Chad, but the object represented on the lid is not earlier than the thirteenth century.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 5, 1875.

SIR SIBBALD D. SCOTT, Bart., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM, F.S.A., read a memoir of great interest "On the original portrait of Michel Angelo by Leo Leone, 'il Cavaliere Aretino'" (printed at page 1), to which the festival then about to be held at Florence in honour of the distinguished artist gave a special importance. Mr. Soden-Smith adverted to the fine work of the wax model, which was certainly much better than that on the well-known medal. He thought Mr. Fortnum's communication the most interesting record of such a great artist, and nothing could be said to overrate its importance. Mr. Waller added some observations in support of Mr. Soden-Smith's remarks; and the Chairman, in conveying the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Fortnum, spoke of the skill and taste evinced by him in all his contributions to the proceedings of the Institute, by which he invested every subject with additional interest.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. FORTNUM, F.S.A.—Original portrait on wax of Michel Angelo Buonaroti, by Leo Leone, "il Cavaliere Aretino";—bronze medal of same, for which the wax was doubtless the model.

By the Rev. C. R. MANNING.—Two small bronze hooks (here figured), one of which (No. 1) had been found at Stretham, near Ely; the other (No. 2), at Diss, Norfolk. On the first it will be seen that the sacred monogram is distinctly visible; the decoration of both is good, that of No. 2 indicating a somewhat earlier date than No. 1, but neither being before the fifteenth century. The flat pierced head, through which a band or ribbon could be passed, shows that they must have been used for the suspension of a curtain or other object, probably for ecclesiastical purposes—the sharpness of the hook seems to oppose the suggestion of their having been used about the person. No example of the kind appears to have been previously known, except those mentioned in the following paragraph.



No. 1.



No. 2.

Bronze hooks found at Stretham and Diss.

By Mr. R. FITCH, of Norwich.—Four small bronze hooks found at Felixstowe and Dunwich, Suffolk, of which a specimen of the most characteristic example is given. This will, perhaps, be considered somewhat earlier in date than those obligingly forwarded by Mr. Manning. These specimens are another instance of the wide range of objects discovered in the Eastern Counties which have been collected at Norwich by our long-valued and obliging contributor, who has on so many occasions rendered such excellent service to the Institute by his contributions. The singularity of the objects now under consideration having been found only in East Anglia is worthy of notice.



Fronze hook  
found at Felixstowe.

By Mr. W. D. HAMILTON.—A table knife and fork, of seventeenth century, in case. The handles are of red cornelian, silver mounted. On the knife blade are three marks, a dagger (?), a fleur de lys, and a chevron (?).

By the Rev. W. J. LORTIE.—Six illuminated manuscripts, comprising :—A Psalter in Latin of the thirteenth century, probably written in Touraine, between the years 1250 and 1270, containing many capitals in red and blue, and seven large initials with figure subjects ; a calendar is at the beginning, on six leaves, and a Litany with Canticles at the end :—a Psalter, also in Latin, Flemish work of the fifteenth century or beginning of the sixteenth, chiefly remarkable for two full-page initials, finely illuminated with colours and scroll work, in an unusual style :—a Calendar intended for the girdle, English MS. of the fifteenth century, written on six folded sheets of thick vellum :—a Calendar on nineteen leaves of vellum, and dated at the end, 1453, in so-called Arabic numerals, containing, in addition to the saints' days, a large number of astrological notes, probably French writing :—a small volume containing the "Dialogue between a Man and his Soul," by Hugo de S. Victor, and some of his other pieces ; probably French work of the fifteenth century, illuminated at the commencement with a curious picture of the two *dramatis personæ* ;—and a Flemish book containing "Horæ Sanctæ Crucis," and other prayers for the daily course, the Seven Penitential Psalms, the Litany, Prayers to the Blessed Virgin, and to the Saints : a very curious volume in the Flemish language, probably written late in the fifteenth century. It consists of 152 leaves in all, with eighteen full-page miniatures, each measuring about 2 in. by 3 in., and with one exception painted in a peculiar style of *grisaille*. A very similar volume is in the Burgundian Library at Brussels. The most singular of the miniatures represents the "Five Holy Wounds," a subject of rare occurrence in this form, the wounds being shown merely as spots of blood within a border. In a paper read before the Archeological Association, and printed in the transactions of that Society for December, 1874, Dr. Sparrow Simpson gives woodcuts of this miniature, and of a picture of the "Wound in the Side," from a MS. in the Lambeth Library, and notices many examples of Devotions to the Sacred Wounds which may be found both in MSS. and printed books of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Stow records the bequest by John Weryn, citizen and goldsmith, of London, 1475, of 10*d.* among the people in worship of the Five Wounds of Our Saviour and of the Five Joys of Our Lady.

By the Rev. E. G. JARVIS.—A knife, brought from Holland. On the handle, which is of hard wood, carved with emblems of the Crucifixion in open work, enclosing a pea or small ball of wood, are the letters P V D.

By Mr. PAGE.—Two gold nobles of the reign of Edward III., and two quarter-nobles of Edward IV. ; also two gold Roman coins, their precise date being uncertain owing to their condition.

By the Rev. J. C. COX.—A curious specimen of the well-known fabrications of leaden figures, said to have been found when making sewers in Oxford. It is about 6 in. high, and as long. It represents a mounted mitred figure, habited in a long close robe or surcoat, with large arm-holes, showing the mail covering of the arms. The figure is turned half round, so that the face is in the plane of the horse. In the right hand is held what may be the handle of a sword broken from the blade, the left arm is extended with a finger pointing. On the base for the horse is the well-merited word "Fabricatus." The whole is executed in the worst possible style, and it is remarkable that notwithstanding all that has been said respecting these objects, their manufacture should still be carried on. For this reason it seemed desirable again to direct attention to their utter worthlessness.<sup>1</sup>

March 5, 1875.

The Hon. W. O. STANLEY, F.S.A., V.P., in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his thanks to the members of the Institute for placing him in the position of Vice-President, but he regretted that he should not have so many opportunities of being present as he could wish. Passing on to the business of the day, the Chairman adverted to the great loss sustained by the Institute, since their last Meeting, by the death of Professor Willis, who was one of the earliest and most valued friends of the Institute. To no one, perhaps, was the Institute more indebted for the great success of so many of its Annual Meetings than to the lucid and able exponent of the architectural history of the cathedrals and great churches of England, who had been so lately taken from us.

The Rev. W. C. LUKIS, M.A., F.S.A., read a very interesting memoir on "Castle-Dykes," a Roman fortified post of much interest near Ripon, which had been visited by the Institute on the occasion of the Ripon Meeting, and to the exploration of which the Council of the Institute had voted a grant in aid. The memoir is printed at p. 135. The Chairman, Mr. Morgan, and Professor Donaldson made several observations upon Mr. Lukis's carefully-prepared memoir, after which a cordial vote of thanks was given to the writer.

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN gave an account of the following early watches, etc., exhibited by him.

1. Portraits in sulphur of Francis I., King of France, and his second wife Eleonora, daughter of Philip I., King of Spain, and widow of

<sup>1</sup> See vol. xxi., p. 167, for Mr. C. Reed's observations on the fabrication of such antiquities—usually alleged to have been found in the Thames or during sewerage or railway operations—in which their

manufacture by "mud-rakers" at Shadwell was fully exposed. At p. 168 of vol. xxii. is a further reference to such manufactures.

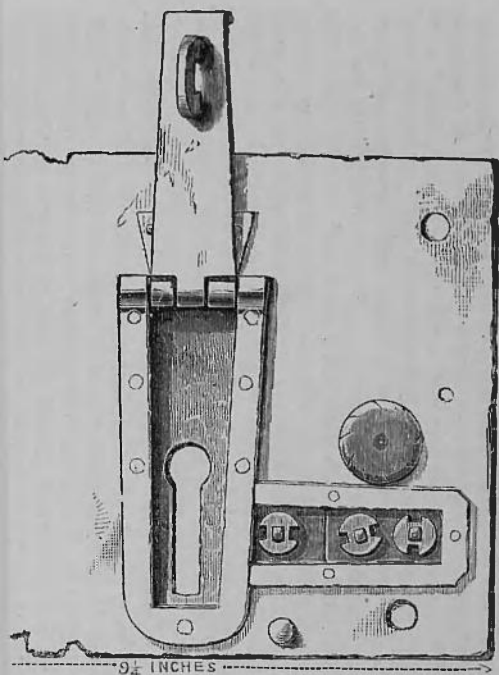
Emmanuel, King of Portugal—being trial proofs taken from silver plates engraved to receive enamel, which were probably intended for the sides of a watch-case, in which form they are now mounted. These persons were married in 1530, when the work was most probably executed, they being both young. The artist is very likely to have been Jean Duvet, one of the earliest French engravers, who was goldsmith to Francis I. and Henri II.: he was born 1481, and died soon after 1556. These sulphur proofs are of extreme rarity.—2. A portable travelling-clock in form of a very large watch,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick, and weighing 6 lbs. The exterior is of bronze, ornamented on the front and back with a perforated Gothic pattern, finely and elegantly engraved, and was once richly gilt. In the centre of the back is a medallion in relief of the Adoration of the Shepherds; within is a very large, heavy and fine-toned bell. The face is gilt, having two rows of hour figures, the outer one from I to XII, in Roman numerals, and the inner, from 13 to 24, in Arabic figures. In the centre is a sun, the rays of which are alternately straight and wavy, and at each of the outer row of figures is a small stud to enable anyone to feel the hour in the dark; the stud at XII being higher than the rest. The movement is of the earliest construction, before the invention or adoption of the fusee; the plates are of brass, but the wheels are all of steel. A hair pendulum spring has been added, and the cock so altered in form as to give the balance the appearance of a small pendulum: its date must be about 1520.—3. A small oval clock-watch of gilt metal, the lid over the face perforated in a Gothic pattern, the back ornamented with a perforated pattern of flowery scroll-work. The face is of silver, having two rows of hour figures and studs as the last, filled in with black and coloured enamel. The movement has no fusee, but has the stay-spring to equalise the power of the main-spring quite perfect: the lid over the face is so perforated that the hours and hand may be seen. Date between 1520 and 1530.—4. Case of a watch in form of a circular box, ornamented on the front, back and sides with elegant, rich and finely-chiselled scroll-work intermixed with animals. The cover to the face is perforated to show the hours and hand beneath it. It is a perfect case, without a movement, but is extremely curious as the earlier form of watch made.—5. A watch exactly similar to the last in every minute particular of design and execution, except that the central portion of the perforated upper lid has been cut away for the insertion of a glass: this must have been done late in the seventeenth century. Here the movement exists though mutilated, and shows the earliest construction; the entire work—plates, pillars and wheels—being all of steel. The design and execution of the cases of these two last specimens are precisely the same as is found on a clock in the South Kensington Museum, bearing the name of the makers, the date and place, viz., Jeremias Metzger, 1506, in Augsburg; thus fixing the date and place of these two watches.—6. An oval clock-watch of gilt metal. The whole case is ornamented with the most elaborate and beautifully-executed perforated work. The lid or cover of the face is pierced with apertures over the hour figures, elegantly formed, and delicately chiselled and engraved. Round the sides is a beautiful band of flowery scroll-work. The back consists of a very elegant design composed of a scroll-work of flowers issuing from a vase in which small animals and birds are introduced. In the centre of the face is engraved a landscape with figures





Back.

Lock-plate from South Lopham, Norfolk.



Front.

hunting in the foreground, and in the distance a seaport town with a ship at sea. The hours are engraved on a broad silver circle in a double row, the outer, from I to XII, in Roman, the inner, from 13 to 24, in early Arabic numerals, and at each figure are studs for feeling the time in the dark. The movement has a fusee and catgut cord, and on the plate is engraved "Jan. Jansen Bockeltz." The whole watch is in the most perfect condition, and has not the least appearance of having ever been worn or used, but is as bright, fresh and sharp as if only just from the maker's hands. It is a most beautiful specimen, and from the design and character of the ornament its date is probably from 1525 to 1540.—7. An oval silver watch, the two lids or sides ornamented with an engraved scroll border, having in the centre of one side a figure of Faith bearing a cross, and on the other Hope leaning on an anchor holding a dove upon her right hand. Round the watch between two gilt borders is a silver band engraved with flowery scroll-work. The face is gilt, similarly engraved, having the hours from I to XII in Roman numerals, and a small stud or pin over each. The movement has a fusee and catgut, and on the plate is engraved John Lampard; it is therefore English work, and its date must be about the middle of the sixteenth century. This watch is quite fresh, and has no appearance of ever having been used or worn.—8. A large circular travelling-clock in form of a large watch, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter and 2 in. thick. The case is of brass plated with silver and ornamented with perforated flower-work, the face is silver and covered with a glass—its date about 1640. A pendulum-spring and minute-hand have been added in the latter part of the century.

Mr. TREGELLAS drew attention to an early and curious lock-plate, exhibited by Mr. Bacon, and here figured. He observed that according to Blomefield's *Norfolk* (vol. i., pp. 228, &c.) South Lopham Church was given to the monks of Thetford by Roger Bygot, who died in 1107, and it is probable that some of these monks had a cell there. In 1361 Nicholas de Horton, priest, a monk of Thetford, founded the chancel. The church (of which a photograph was exhibited) consists of a Norman tower of four stages, a fourteenth century chancel, and a still later nave. From the position and defensible character of the tower it probably guarded what was, at one time, the only landward entrance into Norfolk. Strong locks seem to have been in vogue in this neighbourhood; for it is said of Fersfield Church (the adjoining parish),—"In the west end of the aisle is a small but exceeding strong vestry, it having been the repository for the relicks, plate, evidences and ornaments of the church, at which no one could heretofore come without passing eleven locks."

The lock-plate now exhibited, which was removed from an ancient door at the foot of the tower stairs, affords a convincing proof that lock-picking as well as lock-making was an early art. Though rude in its construction, it is made on a most ingenious principle, and the chance of discovering the secret is extremely remote. It is not until each of the three notched buttons seen on the front of the lock are placed in exactly the right position, and the disc above them is moved to the proper point that the bolt, which secures the escutcheon by a staple, can be withdrawn, and the keyhole be rendered visible. Puzzle-locks of various kinds were known at least 200 years ago, and are referred to in

Beaumont and Fletcher's "Noble Gentleman," and by Carew the poet. Also in Vanhagen von Ensé's "Memorabilia," wherein are noticed the Regnier locks made about the middle of the seventeenth century. The Marquis of Worcester, in his "Century of Inventions," refers to an escutcheon of the most elaborate description. The South Lopham lock-plate exhibits an arrangement of a somewhat similar nature; but its date is perhaps antecedent to the puzzle-locks above referred to. The exterior of a lock made about 1730 by Bridon, a celebrated Parisian locksmith, may be compared with this; the hinged escutcheon of Bridon's lock fell, on a certain secret spring being touched, and discovered the keyhole: the lock itself was not remarkable. It is figured in the "Arts et Metiers," published about 1767; De Reaumur's Treatise, "Des Serrures de toutes les espèces," forming the 5th chapter of M. Duhamel's Treatise "Art du Serrurier."

The Institute is indebted to Mr. Bacon, architect, Craven Street, Strand, who has been engaged in the restoration of the church, for an opportunity of seeing this interesting object.

Mr. BACON then explained the circumstances under which the lock-plate came under his notice, and described the ancient oak door to which it was affixed—no traces of the lock itself remain.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, V.P.S.A.—Twelve early watches, etc., described at p. 251.

By Mr. BACON.—Lock-plate from the door of the tower of South Lopham Church, Norfolk.

By Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM, F.S.A.—A three-pronged fork and a spoon, of silver gilt, with channelled stems, terminating in male half-figures, with truncated arms, issuing from scrolls and foliation; a mask beneath, and another at the junction of the bowl behind; probably French, and of the second half of the sixteenth century. A similar pair is in the South Kensington Museum, from the collection of M. Soulages, to whom these also formerly belonged.—A case containing a knife, fork, and spoon; the knife and fork having respectively a steel blade and two prongs. The handles, and the whole of the spoon are silver, the latter engraved, the former having flowers and foliage in relief above and below panels, on one of which is a male draped figure, on the other a lady with Cupid at her side: two doves caressing are on the ends. Each is inscribed in punctured lettering—

F. D. Pm. M. Wg. 1791.

Similar initials and date, but in an ornate character, are on the case. They are probably Flemish or German.

By Sir J. C. JERVOISE, Bart.—A small collection of knives, forks, and spoons, chiefly good examples of those in use during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the handles being of agate or blood-stone; a gold ring, with onyx intaglio representing an armed man and lion, inscribed "Pieri;" an inscribed unset onyx intaglio, acquired in Rome.

By the Rev. W. C. LUKIS.—Objects found in the course of explorations at Castle-Dykes; flue-tiles, specimens of wall-plaster showing impressions of reed bands, and various periods of decoration; a mason's tool;

part of a bronze armlet found under a skeleton ; and *cranium* of an occupant of the Roman station of Castle-Dykes, pierced by an arrow.

By C. W. KING, M.A.—Impression of a brass *secretum* or private seal, showing the head of St. John the Baptist on a charger. Encircling the device are the words “Caput Baptiste” in letters of the fourteenth century character. The matrix is of the usual shape, with octagonal sides curving inwards to the top, which is perforated for suspension. It was found in a coprolite pit near Barnwell, Cambridge, and as the Knights Hospitallers had a house at Quy, not far distant, the seal was thought to be that of one of the order.



Seal found near Barnwell, Cambridge.

It was stated by Mr. Burt that he well recollected many years ago, meeting with a seal bearing the identical device now brought to notice, attached to a Deed late in the fourteenth century, among the miscellaneous documents in the Chapter House, Westminster, but his reference to it had been mislaid. The following observations upon a very similar seal, but with an addition to the legend, occurs in one of the interesting contributions of “Examples of Mediæval Seals,” by W. S. Walford and Albert Way (Arch. Journ. xii, p. 74). “Personal seal with a device, but no name. Found in Norfolk. The head of St. John appears placed in a vessel resembling a basin, and several other instances occur of this mode of representing the ‘charger’ or large deep dish in which the daughter of Herodias received the head of the Precursor. The device is in high relief, within a circular compartment, the words ‘Caput Baptiste’ being written above, and ‘Amor Joh’is’ beneath. The mediation of St. John was regarded as of especial efficacy against the dreaded disorder of epilepsy or the falling evil. Pilgrims resorted in numbers to the church of Creteil, near Paris, on the feast of his Nativity, seeking relief from that disease. The greatest place of pilgrimage for that object, however, was Amiens, where the supposed head of the Baptist was preserved, and where it may still be seen. There was also a celebrated relique in our country, venerated as the head of St. John, in the church of Trimmingham, Norfolk. Seals bearing the device of the head of the Baptist are not uncommon. Their varieties are numerous, of which some examples exist at Cambridge. There is one among the muniments of Sir T. Hare, at Stowe-Bardolph, Norfolk, to a deed 3 Edward III., with the legend ‘Jesus est amor meus.’ The seals are doubtless an evidence of the popular veneration of the saint in this country—no similar device having been noticed on a foreign seal.” In Arch. Journ., vol. xvi., p. 357, is a description of cast of the well-known seal of the Hospitallers, exhibited by Mr. Ready. The obverse represents a venerable bearded head, with the legend “S. Prioris Hospital, Jerl’ in Angl’.” In Arch. Journ., vol. iii,

(p. 76), is an account of a seal communicated by the Marquis of Northampton, as having been found near Stoke, by Clare, Suffolk, and thus described—"It is an antique intaglio, set in silver, with the legend 'Jesus est amor meus,' the setting probably of the fourteenth century. The device represents a genius holding in his hand a head, probably a mask, and about to deliver it into the hands of a little faun, who is seen skipping before him. It has been conjectured that this antique had been chosen as a device by one of the deans or members of the church of Stoke, which was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, from a supposed assimilation to the scriptural history of the delivery of the head of St. John by the executioner to the daughter of Herodias. The legend is of frequent occurrence on mediæval seals and ornaments, and possibly was regarded as a charm."

By Mr. F. T. DRUMMOND.—A silver-gilt box, German, with motto "Beständig und treu," and engraved emblems representing Cupid at the foot of a pillar, on the top of which is a flaming heart; inscription on the reverse "Frantz Fixsen, 1748."

By Mrs. JACKSON GWILT.—Two lachrymatories of the Roman period, found in the Borough, Southwark; impression of seal of St. Mary Overy.

By Mr. W. H. BONNEWELL.—An urn found at Cirencester about forty years ago, on which were scorings of singular design.



## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

April 2, 1875.

SIR SIBBALD D. SCOTT, BART., VICE-PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

ON presiding, the Chairman observed that he had to mention with much regret that, since the last meeting, the Institute had lost a distinguished member by the decease of Sir Edward Smirke. Sir Edward had been a member of the Society from its earliest days, he had contributed a memoir to the volume recording the proceedings of the Institute at the Winchester Meeting in 1845, and on many subsequent occasions he had taken an active part at the Annual Meetings, and had furnished many contributions to the pages of the "Journal." His special branches of knowledge were forensic and documentary lore, and as Vice-Warden of the Stannary Courts of H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall, and formerly Recorder of Southampton, many singular customs were brought to his notice. He was always ready to give information upon any subject within his knowledge, and his death was greatly to be regretted.

Mr. M. H. BLOXAM read a memoir "On certain Sepulchral Cross-legged Effigies of Civilians," which was illustrated by sketches and drawings. It will be given in a future portion of the "Journal."

Several observations were made upon this memoir, Mr. TALBOT BURY remarking that Crusaders were always in chain mail, and that no example of a cross-legged effigy in plate armour was known. He also referred to a curious example existing in Wales, showing the alteration of a female effigy to that of a male. Mr. TREGELLAS observed that the fact of so large a number and variety of effigies having been discovered with crossed legs, including soldiers, priests, laymen, and even lay-women, seemed to indicate that the sculptors merely sought to represent a not uncommon posture of repose, both in sitting and sleeping. As regards the remark made by Mr. T. Bury, he pointed out the extreme awkwardness which would arise in endeavouring to cross legs encased in plate armour.

In the absence of the author Mr. RANKING read a memoir "On the Lorica Trilix of Virgil," by C. W. King, M.A. This interesting communication is printed at p. 48.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. BLOXAM.—Drawings and tracings of cross-legged effigies in the churches of Birkin, Yorkshire; Yowlgrave, Derbyshire; Thurlaston, Leicester; and Much Marcle, Hereford;—also two sheets of original sketches of architectural details inscribed by Michael Angelo.

By the Rev. C. R. MANNING.—Rubbing of a brass recently discovered in Althorpe Church, Lincolnshire, in the course of the restoration of the chancel, where it had been entirely concealed by repeated coats of colour-wash. It represents the half-length figure of a priest, vested in a wide-flowing chasuble, with the amice richly diapered with a four-leaved ornament. The hands are raised in prayer, and the crown of the head shows a very large tonsure surrounded by thick wavy hair. The inscription is “Hic jacet Will's de Lound quondam clericus Cancellarie d'ni Regis, cuj' a'ie p'piciet' deus.” According to Stonehouse's *History of the Isle of Axholme*, William de Lound was presented to the Rectory of Althorpe by the Prior of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in 1355. He was probably a native of the neighbourhood. The brass much resembles others at Binfield, Berks; Stifford, Essex; and Lewknor, Oxfordshire. That at Lewknor is engraved in Boutell's series, and also in his “Christian Monuments,” p. 153.

By Mr. B. M. RANKING.—A fine specimen of the early Paris press, a book of “Hours,” Roman use, on vellum, printed by Philippe Pigochet, in 1488. It is an example of an edition not noticed by Brunet. Mr. R. H. SODEN-SMITH made some observations upon this beautiful volume, some of the illuminations in which were thought to be from copper plates—a practice introduced by Du Pré—and the type a copy of handwriting; the colophon was also an unusual feature.

By the Rev. E. G. JARVIS.—A knife, said to have been brought from Holland. The handle is carved with emblems of the Crucifixion in open work, and with the letters P. V. D., the carving enclosing a small ball of wood. (*Entered in error on p. 251.*)

By Mr. PAGE.—Four gold nobles and quarter-nobles of the time of Edward the Third and Edward the Fourth;—two gold Roman coins, one being of the Emperor Honorius (*Entered in error on p. 251*);—an armlet and fibula of bronze, found near Blythborough, Suffolk; the armlet perfect, about four inches in diameter, with longitudinal lines in the centre portion, crossed near the ends, which are simply rounded off; the fibula, bow-shaped, having a bulbous body, with four facets, the facets scored with diagonal lines; portion of *acus* remaining;—a German flint and steel box, 17th century;—an Etruscan vase of elegant form, about 10 inches high, with a splayed opening  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, having a full lip all round, and much elevated at the mouth. It is of bronze, much encrusted with *roseo antico*. It was found, with other objects, on the estate of Lucien Bonaparte, in a tomb of one of the Etruscan kings, on the site of Vitulonia.

May 7, 1875.

The Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. J. G. WALLER read “Some notes on the Masoury lately discovered in Newgate Street, asserted to be Roman.” The foundations of buildings discovered at the western end of Newgate Street, and which have been asserted to be of Roman work, are on the site of the city gate, called the New Gate, obviously as being of a more recent origin than other gates of the city. This gate is never mentioned anterior to the Norman Conquest, and the first record of it is in the Pipe Rolls, 1188, as a prison, and doubtless then of recent origin. The remains laid bare are on the

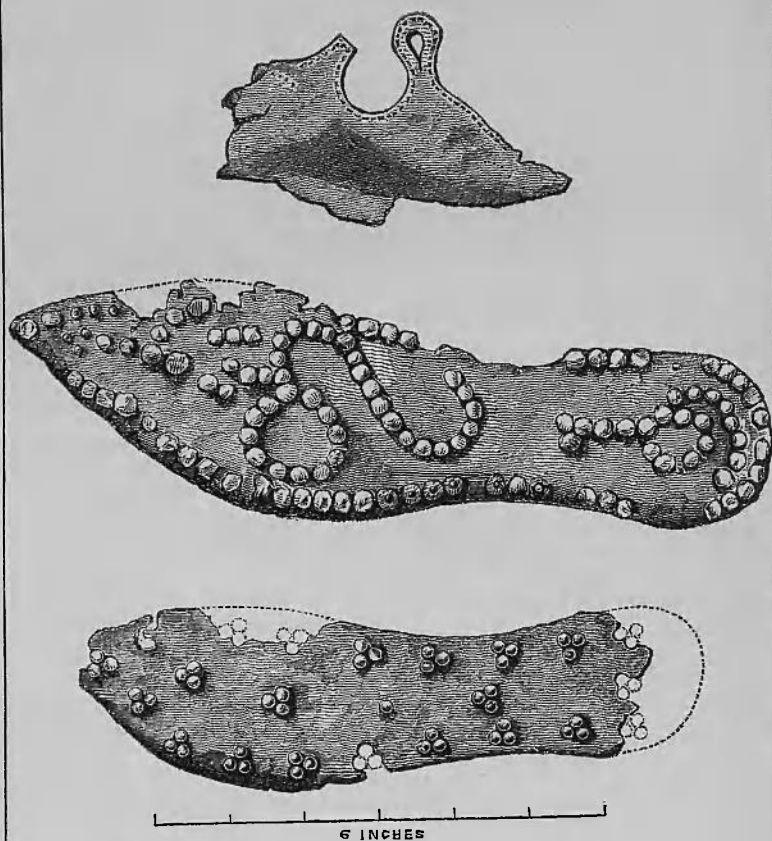
north side, and consist of a large square block divided into compartments, having a passage across the middle, faced with ashlar work, and at the eastern corner a well was discovered, with steps leading down to it. About the centre of the north side abuts the city wall. That this should be called Roman work is most singular, since throughout not a particle contains any of the usual signs of Roman construction. The peculiar pink-coloured mortar so constantly found in London, and which Fitz Stephen, writing in the reign of Henry II., noticed, and ascribed to the admixture of the blood of animals, nowhere appears. On the contrary the mortar is extremely white, and it lacks that hard enduring character by which Roman mortar is always known. The fragments of arch, with a hollow chamfer, are distinctly medieval, and do not belong to Roman architecture. The tiles, of which a few are seen at the base of the wall, are not Roman, but differ in having a larger diameter, as also in the appearance of the fracture. The suggestion made by Mr. Price, Secretary of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, is without doubt correct, viz., that these foundations form part of the New-Gate enlarged by Sir Richard Whittington, temp. Henry V., for the purposes of a prison as before. Doubtless after the fire which in 1666 destroyed this gate, it was rebuilt on the old foundations, the plans of which are clearly laid out in Ogilby's large map of the city, made in the 17th century. The well was of course for the water-supply of the prison, and was most likely supplied by one of the numerous springs which abounded in the locality.

Several observations were made in reference to this communication. Among others, PROFESSOR DONALDSON spoke upon the exact line of the Roman wall at the spot in question, upon which he differed from Mr. Waller; and he also critically examined the specimens of masonry exhibited, some of which he thought might be Roman.

MR. CARTER then read a carefully-prepared memoir, entitled "Ripon, and its Wakeman," and in its illustration exhibited the ancient escutcheoned belt and horn of the Wakeman of Ripon, kindly committed to his charge for that purpose by the Mayor and Corporation of that town. This object had attracted much attention at the late Annual Meeting of the Institute in Yorkshire, and the reading of the memoir, kindly prepared by one of the most distinguished citizens of Ripon, was received with much interest. It will be given in a future portion of the "Journal." Several remarks, chiefly in admiration of the remarkable belt and horn of Ripon, were made at the conclusion of the memoir, after which the CHAIRMAN warmly expressed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Carter for the care and attention he had bestowed upon the subject, and to the Mayor and Corporation of Ripon for their courtesy in exhibiting so interesting a relic.

#### *Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.*

By the MAYOR and CORPORATION of RIPON.—The escutcheoned Belt and Horn of the Wakeman of Ripon. The belt is a broad band of dark blue velvet, bordered with a short, thick fringe; dependent from it by two smaller bands of velvet, is the ancient horn of the Wakeman, now covered with velvet, and ornamented with silver plates and bands. On the belt are numerous bosses and escutcheons of silver, bearing the arms or devices of the citizens who have filled the office of Wakeman, of which



Portions of shoes of the Roman period, found in the Poultry, London.

the earliest dated is a horse-shoe inscribed, "Thomas Fisser, 1515"; but others are doubtless earlier. Illustrations of the principal of these will be given with Mr. Carter's memoir.

By Mr. J. P. SEDDON.—Portions of shoes of the Roman period, supposed to be for male and female, recently found in excavating for foundations on the site of St. Mildred's church, Poultry. These portions of ancient shoes, which appear to be of the date of the Roman occupation of London, were found about 28 feet below the level of the present pavement of the Poultry, during excavations for foundations of the offices of the Gresham Life Assurance Company. The ground had been the site of St. Mildred's Church. The finders were the Messrs. Colls and Sons, of Camberwell, the contractors for the work, by whom these relics were given to Mr. Seddon directly after they had been found. They were then in a very moist state, and more perfect than now. At that time the smaller of the two soles was studded in rather a pretty fashion with small nails with neatly rounded heads, which were arranged in triplets, as shown by the accompanying drawing. Unfortunately, as the leather dried, the nails dropped out. This sole had belonged apparently to a child's or lady's shoe, from its small size, delicate shape, and the ornamental nailing just described. But one thickness of leather in this case was found. The other sole was larger, yet small for a man's, and somewhat fancifully shaped, and studded with coarser nails, in a ruder and yet somewhat ornamental and scroll-like pattern. This sole consists of two complete thicknesses of leather, with smaller pieces between connected by the nails. From between the thicknesses a portion of the heel of the shoes issues. The very pointed shape of the toe-end in each case shows that fashion even then over-ruled comfort and common sense. Together with these soles, a small but interesting portion of the side of a shoe, probably the larger of these two, was found. It indicates the shape of the upper leather, and manner of fastening the shoe with a shoe-string, and that the character of the shoe was like that of the modern "high-low," distinct from both the sandal and the boot. In fact, except in the tasteful arrangement of the nails, these shoes would seem to differ little from those of modern times either as to workmanship or material. They are distinctly cut as now to fit the right and left foot respectively. A member of the Institute remarked that he possessed a Roman shoe which had been found in the Thames, having two rows of nails like one of those now exhibited. Mr. LUKIS's recent memoir upon "Castle-Dykes," was referred to as giving instances of similar discoveries on that spot. (*See* p. 147.)

By Mr. C. WOOF, F.S.A.—An original Charter of Uhtred, Regulus of the Huicci, A.D. 770, granting to Æthelmund, son of Ingeld, land at Stoke. At the Worcester Meeting of the Institute, in 1862, Mr. Burt prepared and read a memoir "On Documentary Evidences relating to Worcester in Repositories of Records in that City,"<sup>(1)</sup> in which he spoke of the Charter in question, which had then been recently discovered, as a "copy," but he admitted that he had not had the opportunity sufficiently to examine the subject. From that time to a very recent period the Charter had been again lost sight of, and the opportunity being now given of its being carefully examined, there is no doubt of its being an original instrument of much interest, hitherto unpublished, and well worthy a place in the "Original Document" portion of the "Journal."

<sup>1</sup> See vol. xix. p. 389.

By Mr. C. W. KING, M.A.—A rubbing of a Roman mural tablet, lately discovered at Caerleon, and here figured. In the course of last year a discovery of unusual interest in its own class was made at Caerleon Moor, as it relates to the erection of some governmental building there, and is the first of its kind that has hitherto come to light amongst the numerous inscriptions yielded by that ancient city. It is a facing stone about 18 inches long by 6 wide, bearing, within the customary tablet-border in neatly-cut letters (which, though in part defaced, can yet be supplied without much risk of error), the following record :—

COH. II. LIVINIANA P ×  
F ×  
F ×



Mural tablet, found at Caerleon.

Remembering the tablets found so frequently on the line of the Picts Wall, specifying the length of walling erected by the different parties of the army engaged in its construction, we shall have no difficulty in reading the one before us as "Cohortis Secundæ Centuria Liviniana per passus duodetriginta fecit." This may be compared, for example, with the grand mural monument, lately found near Linlithgow, which, after the name and titles of Antoninus Pius, reads LEG. II. AVG. PER M.P. IIII D C L II FECIT "per mille passus 4652 fecit." Upon what building this "Livinian Company" had been working at Caerleon, whether the fortifications of the city, or the barracks of the legion which garrisoned it, there is no means of ascertaining. But some clue to its date is furnished by its lettering, the tall, attenuated characters closely resembling those used in that most valuable inscription commemorating the rebuilding of the barracks of the Seventh Company to the same garrison by order of Valerian and Gallienus, and which is also the latest of those found at Caerleon, the date of which is positively fixed. On the contrary, the inscriptions relating to the Antonines and the family of Severus are engraved in square and well-spread characters, strongly contrasting with those used by the stone-cutter of Valerian's times.

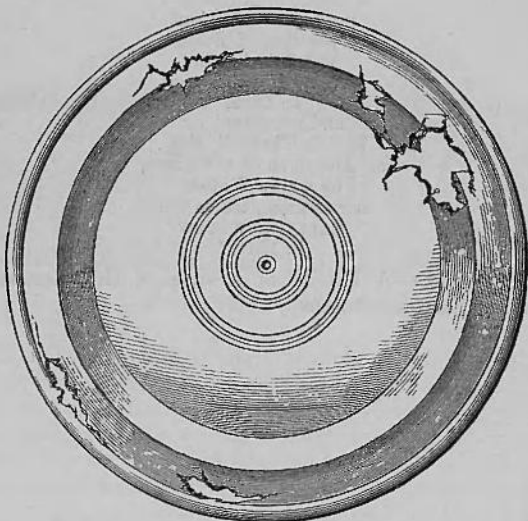
By Mr. C. DRURY E. FORTNUM, F.S.A.—An Ashanti finger-ring of gold, the bezel formed of the head of a prisoner gagged for the torture. It was remarked that the gags were probably for the purpose of preventing the prisoner cursing the bystanders, who dreaded the curse of a dying man.

By Mr. JOHN HENDERSON, F.S.A.—A pair of richly decorated Albanian pistols, mounted in silver-gilt filagree.

By the Rev. HUGH PIGOT.—Nine pewter dishes and one of earthenware, most probably of the Roman period. They had been recently found in the parish of Stretham, near Ely, much of the fen land there having been once covered with the waters of Stretham Mere. The dis-



covery was made a little to the east of what is considered to be the course of the Roman road from Cambridge to Brancaster. The pewter dishes were found laid one upon another, that of earthenware—a piece of coarse pottery—by itself, at some little distance from the others. Others, very similar, have been found in the neighbourhood. With the exception of one which is square, those sent by Mr. Pigot are round, varying somewhat in diameter, and very shallow. They are devoid of ornament, except a series of rings, as shown in the accompanying illustration.



DIAMETER 15 INCHES

Pewter dish, found near Stretham, Cambridge.

By the EARL BROWNLAW.—The "Silver Oar" of Boston. This had been most kindly sent by the noble Earl, its owner, for Mr. Vernon's inspection, and is the handsomest of this remarkable series of Insignia, upon which several communications have already been made to the Institute (<sup>2</sup>). It was originally purchased by the Mayor and Corporation of Boston in 1725. In 1832 it was sold by the "Reformed" Town Council to Francis Thurkill, Esq., by whose widow it was presented to Earl Brownlow in 1840. Mr. Vernon, to whose kind attention the Institute is indebted for a notice of this very interesting object, furnishes the following particulars of its decoration, &c.:—The length of the Boston Oar is 3 feet 4 inches; the width of blade,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Upon the blade in relief are the arms of France and England quarterly, beneath the crown, with the letters E. R., one on each side. There are *no supporters*. Under the royal arms are the Hall marks, and beneath them the double rose. Under this is a three-masted ship under sail. On the mainsail is an escutcheon with three Crowns in pale. Beneath

<sup>2</sup> See vol. xxx. p. 91, for an account of the Silver Oar of Bermuda by Mr. Albert Way, from notes by General Lefroy, R.A.; and pp. 94 and 188 for further

"Notes" on the subject by Mr. Vernon and others; also vol. xxxi. p. 82, for "Supplemental Notes upon the Silver Oar" by Mr. E. Knocker.

this is the Admiralty anchor. About four inches from the other end of the oar, the staff is squared for about eight inches ; upon all four sides is some ornamental raised work. On the reverse side of the blade, also in relievo, are the arms of Boston, namely,—Sable, *three ducal coronets* in pale or, supported by two mermaids, proper, ducally crowned or. These arms were confirmed 1 Dec., 1586 (Robert Cook Clarencieux). Under the Boston arms is the date 1725, and four Hall marks, one being the capital letter **R**, which agrees with the date 1725. Under these are the arms of Earl Brownlow, with the following inscription :—

“This Oar,  
A Badge of Authority,  
used by the Ancient  
Corporation of Boston,  
was Sold by the  
Modern Town Council  
In 1832,  
and purchased by  
Francis Thurkill, Esq.,  
an Alderman of the Town,  
by whose Widow  
it was presented to the  
EARL BROWNLOW  
in 1840.”

By Mr. F. BRABY.—A handle of a vase of the Roman period, of bronze, found at Slinfold, Sussex.

# Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

## BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1874.

### RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance at the Bank, 1st January, 1874 . . . . .	36	11	10
„ „ in the House . . . . .	8	5	6
„ „ in Petty Cash . . . . .	0	18	1½
„ Annual Subscriptions, including arrears and payments in advance . . . . .	521	13	6
„ Entrance Fees . . . . .	28	7	0
„ Life Compositions . . . . .	21	0	0
„ Sale of Publications, &c. . . . .	86	7	2
„ Miscellaneous Receipts, extra copies, postage returned, &c. . . . .	4	15	4
„ Subscriptions to Notices and Removal Fund . . . . .	2	12	6
„ Balance of Receipts, Exeter Meeting . . . . .	19	12	0
„ Net profits of Ripon Meeting, less £20 voted for explorations at Castle-Dykes . . . . .	314	2	1
„ Investment Account, valued at . . . . .	209	5	0
„ Interest on Investments . . . . .	6	10	9

£1269 0 9½

### EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Publication Account:						
To Bradbury & Co (printing Journal) . . . . .	398	4	9			
„ Engravers, &c. Do. . . . .	62	13	6			
				460	18	3
„ House Expenses Account:						
Rent of Apartments . . . . .	155	0	0			
Secretary's Salary . . . . .	80	0	0			
Printing . . . . .	25	19	0			
Stationery . . . . .	4	1	6			
Coals and draft stamps . . . . .	1	19	0			
Fire insurance . . . . .	2	5	0			
To Editor of Journal . . . . .	40	0	0			
Repaid W. J. Garnett, subscription not due . . . . .	1	1	0			
				310	5	6
„ Library Account:						
Binding Books . . . . .	2	10	9			
Copies of Exeter Catalogue . . . . .	2	10	0			
				5	0	9
„ Petty Cash Account:						
Messenger, Attendance, &c. . . . .	49	12	11			
Postage stamps, and delivery of Journal . . . . .	37	14	2			
Gas . . . . .	1	7	3			
Carriage of parcels, booking, &c. . . . .	1	16	6½			
Travelling expenses . . . . .	10	18	0			
Stationery . . . . .	4	7	8			
Special, not included in the above . . . . .	2	2	1			
Cabs, omnibus, and portorage . . . . .	1	12	2			
				109	10	9½
„ Investment Account, valued at . . . . .				209	5	0
„ Balance in the Bank, 31st Dec. 1874 . . . . .	148	19	2			
„ „ in House . . . . .	9	9	0			
„ „ Petty Cash . . . . .	6	12	4			
				165	0	6
				<u>£1260 0 9½</u>		

Audited and found correct, } JOHN STEPHENS,  
12th July, 1875. } J. FARNLEY LENNARD, } *Auditors.*

Presented to the London Meeting of Members, 13th July, 1875, approved and passed.

(Signed) OCTAVIUS MORGAN, *Chairman.*

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

June 4, 1875.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., F.S.A., V.-P., in the Chair.

A memoir, entitled "Notes on the Architecture of the Choir of Lincoln Cathedral, especially as to the Chronology of St. Hugh's Work," by the Rev. E. VENABLES, Precentor of Lincoln, was read by the Hon. SECRETARY. Several observations were made upon this interesting communication, which is printed at p. 229.

A notice "On the Identification of the Roman Stations, 'Navio' and 'Aque,' with remarks on others in Derbyshire," by Mr. THOMPSON WATKIN, was then read. It is founded upon the reading of the inscription on a portion of a *Milliary* found near Buxton in 1862; and went to show that the station "Navio" therein named was within the county of Derby. It will be printed in a subsequent portion of the "Journal."

The Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER sent copies of the two following letters, as illustrative of the state of society of the time. The originals belong to Lieut.-Col. Chester, of Chicheley Hall, Bucks, and came from Aston Hall, near Birmingham. The writer of the first letter is supposed to be the notorious regicide, and his confessions are curious examples of the actions of the Puritans.

"Monday Nov., (16)38.

"Sr.

"This afternoon the Lords Delamer and Stanford came hither being attended with 500 horses they marched thro this Town and in their return to their Quarters drew up their men in the Bul-ring to read as we supposed the P. of O's Declaration, but it being pretty late in the evening, they have reserved it for tomorrow; the rabble were very merry upon this occasion, & shouted most mightily. The common souldiers are by no means well armed or horsed, but the gentlemen want neither. They sent a troop before the rest to Edgbarston, to search for Priests, Arms, & Money what they found there we cannot yet learn. They stay here a day or two, and then design for Worcester, where my L<sup>d</sup>. Chumley with the rest of the forces (w<sup>ch</sup> make about 1000 in all) is to meet them. They tell us that in searching my L<sup>d</sup>. Willoughby's house they found 100 Knives, with monstrous thick backs turned in at the points & with edges as sharp as razers; they will be exposed publicly tomorrow. At Sr Ja. Symonds his house they took a Priest and cut him

all in pieces. Numps is in town, but the Varlet wont come at m<sup>e</sup> when I see him next I promise him I'll tell him his own. I am

"in hast

Y<sup>r</sup>. loving friend

"JOHN BRADFORD.

"Mr. Bridgman.

"ffor Mr. Richard Bridgeman

"at the Lady Clobury's

"house in

"Winchester

"in all

"Hantshire."

"Nov : 14 : 1688.

"My Dear S<sup>r</sup> Charles

"I am in great Expectation of a letter from you to night w<sup>ch</sup> will I hope bring me a satisfactory account of y<sup>r</sup> health, and also inform me whether you conclude it left for us to stay here, or think of moving. We have had soldiers quarter<sup>d</sup> on us twice since you went, w<sup>ch</sup> agrees very ill with my mother, but methinks I make a dainty Hostess for Dragoons, last night we had some of the King's guards, y<sup>e</sup> Captain came to see my mother, (having formerly rid in a troop under my father), he told us as a great deal of news, but most of it such as is not fit subject for a letter. he said 500 of my Country men are gon in a body into y<sup>e</sup> West, among whom is a great many gentlemen, whereof our new appointed High Sheriff is one. Y<sup>e</sup> enclosed letters came on Sunday, but I would not send them by y<sup>e</sup> post on teusday for fear you should be ramble<sup>d</sup> farther then I know off. I made bold to open M<sup>r</sup> Reats in hopes to have heard when y<sup>e</sup> King moves but was never y<sup>e</sup> wiser, tho he confidently said he will be at Salisbury by Saturday night. Dearest S<sup>r</sup>. Charles God of heaven bless you and bring us happily together.

"A. Holt.

"To S<sup>r</sup>. Charles Holt."

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. J. HENDERSON, F.S.A.—A cylindrical casket of bronze, in excellent preservation, inlaid with silver,—Oriental work of the thirteenth century. This beautiful specimen of Mr. Henderson's many treasures belonged, according to the inscription, to Badr uddin Zulu, who was originally an Armenian slave. He rose to high favour under Izz uddin Mes'ud, the last of the Atabeks of Mossul in Mesopotamia, who at his death, in A.H. 615 (A.D. 1218), left him regent of the kingdom. He assumed the Royal title about A.H. 630 (A.D. 1233), and remained absolute master of the Mossul state till his death, in A.H. 657 (A.D. 1259).

By LADY CHARLOTTE SCHREIBER.—A repeater watch, in shagreen and double gold cases, probably of the time of Queen Anne; the works by Coffrey, of London; their cover engraved with the royal arms of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, quarterly;—A French watch, in case of white and gold enamel, signed "D. Cochin," probably made for the Turkish market, having the time marked in Turkish characters according to Turkish calculation;—Part of a watch-case to correspond, signed "G. Bouvier."

By Mr. W. H. TREGELLAS.—An Étui case, containing knife, fork, and



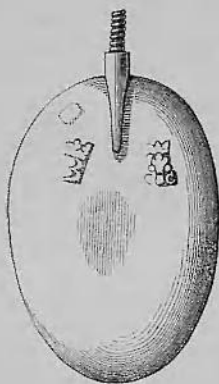
HEIGHT WHEN CLOSED,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  IN.



COVER

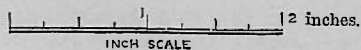


TOP OF COVER.  
SIZE OF ORIGINAL.



Etui case, supposed to have belonged to the Queen of Henry III., of France.

Two-thirds size of original, except the top of cover, which is full size.





spoon, of early type, of which the following account has been furnished by the owner, Mrs. E. Holmes :—

"I purchased this small 'Nécessaire' in Paris, in 1868, from a dealer, who bought it from a country dealer. He got it, with other effects, of an old gentleman deceased, who had been in the habit of travelling in the French provinces. Those conversant with old leather work and binding consider the case to be of the sixteenth century. I sent the bowl of the spoon to Paris, to have the date mark on the convex side identified—(the mark on the concave side is that of the Contrôle),—but the directeur at the Hôtel de la Monnaie said the records of the department did not enable him to fix the date. The 'Crown' and 'L,' and 'Fleur-de-lis' are conspicuous. The following extract from 'Les Archives Curieuses' would go to show that the object must have belonged to a king or queen of France. It relates to the ceremonial of the coronation of Maria de Medici, wife of Henri IV.

"'The Queen's cloak was covered with innumerable fleur-de-lis, as essentially royal, and appertaining to majesty alone. Madame and the Queen Marguerite had four fleur-de-lis only, and quite simple on theirs. ('Archives Curieuses,' 1<sup>o</sup>. series, vol. xvi. page 16, ed. 1837.)

"There was but one King Louis of France in the sixteenth century—Louis XII., 1498—1575; and I was disposed to attribute the ownership of the 'Nécessaire' to him, but it occurred to me to ascertain if the crown is that of a king or queen, and I am informed it is of the latter. I have little doubt, therefore, that the article must have belonged to Louise de Vaudemont, wife of Henri III., married to him in 1575."

After adverting to the description of the marriage of Henri III., on the day after his coronation, with Louise de Lorraine, daughter of Nicholas Count of Vaudemont, as described by Mézeray, vol. i., p. 116, ed. 1844; to the sumptuous habits of the king; and to the portraits of both king and queen in Miss Freer's "Life of Henry III." and in the British museum;—Mr. Tregellas observed that the Queen's funeral sermon was published in 1601, and that her virtues were also celebrated in Nicholas Gazet's "Miroir des Veuves, ou la vie et la mort de Louise de Lorraine," Paris, 1601. Queen Louise died on 29th January, 1601, and was buried before the high altar of the Capucin Chapel at Moulins; but the jasper tomb which contained her remains was transferred in 1806 to Paris.

The case contains knife, three-pronged fork, and spoon, each with its handle into which it screws; one of the three handles containing a receptacle, probably for some condiment. The case is of crimson leather, delicately enriched with gilding, and a channel at each side has been made through which a cord was passed (through both the upper and lower division), probably for suspension at the girdle; an arrangement similar to that adopted for the well-known pilgrims' bottles. In concluding his remarks on this dainty object, not unworthy of the lovely and affable queen to whom it is supposed to have belonged, Mr. Tregellas offered some observations on the date when forks came into use at meals; which, in his opinion, corroborated the view taken by Mrs. Holmes of the probable date of this royal relic.

By Mr. J. G. WALLER.—Drawing of a portion of the Roman wall lately exhumed near Newgate. This specimen had some bearing upon the subject discussed at the previous meeting (*see* p. 327), when some

doubt was expressed as to the existence of the Roman wall at that spot. It was shown by the relative thicknesses of the courses of tile and stone, and their quality as compared with known examples from other parts, especially on the east of London, that the portion lately brought to light in Newgate Street must be assigned to a late period of the Roman occupation. The boundaries of Roman London were increased four times between the time of Severus and its evacuation by that people.

By Mr. B. M. RANKING.—Fragment of Babylonian tablet, probably from the Temple of Belus, inscribed in the arrow-head character with a charm against demons or genii;—Silver medal of Maximilian I., Emperor of the Romans, A.D. 1516, struck three years before his death. The reverse is of a different type to any in the Trésor Numismatique, though one is very nearly the same. The shields on the reverse bear the arms of Hungary, Vienna, Belgium, and Burgundy.

By Mr. W. H. VERNON.—A knife, fork, and silver spoon of Swiss work, early in the eighteenth century, the spoon having a small circular bowl; the hall-mark, a small bear (for Berne). The handles of the knife and fork are ivory, beautifully carved; that of the knife is a full-length figure of Jupiter crowned, in his right hand the thunderbolts, in his left a sceptre, and at his feet an eagle; that of the fork is a full-length, draped figure of Venus, in her right hand is a flaming heart, and at her feet a figure of Cupid winged;—The small silver mace of the Watermen's Company of London, sold at Christie and Manson's on June 2nd, 1875. The stem is 12 in. long, and encloses a small silver Oar, on which is the hall-mark of the year 1736-7; the silver Oar is kept in the staff by a screw at the button, and can be screwed on to the cross which surmounts the crown at the head of the mace. On the egg-shaped part at the head, under the crown, are four compartments in which are engraved 1, the city arms; 2, a crown over a Rose; 3, a crown over the Irish Harp; 4, a crown over the Thistle. There is no hall-mark on the mace. The Watermen's Company were established by statute 11 and 12 William III (A.D. 1699-1700).

By Sir J. CLARKE JERVOISE, Bart.—A bronze ring, found in a field, on the border of the down at Chalton;—A piece of semi-vitrified earthenware, with particles of calcined flint inserted, apparently for the purpose of triturating grain, one side being polished as from use; found at Idsworth, Hants, where similar fragments have been found in connection with "pot-boiler" flints.<sup>1</sup>

By Mr. R. H. SODEN-SMITH, F.S.A.—Three fragments of ancient glass, probably Roman, found at Sompersbury, Ewhurst, Sussex.

By Mr. J. E. NIGHTINGALE.—Two watch-cases of the sixteenth century, with a watch-maker's name "Nicholas Walter";—A silver spoon, early seventeenth century, of peculiar type, without a hall-mark.

By Miss FFARINGTON.—The seal of William de Meles, found in 1857, opposite the village of Great Meols, on the Cheshire coast, about high-water mark for spring tides. It is a circular disk of hard light-brown metal, 1 in. in diameter, having in the centre an open flower of conventional form, the four full petals being divided by a foliated spike,<sup>2</sup> legend

<sup>1</sup> See notices on this subject in Arch. Journ., vol. xx. 371; xxii. 174; xxvii. 62, 68.

<sup>2</sup> See Arch. Journ., vol. x., for two memoirs on "Examples of Mediæval Seals," in the course of which, at pp.

"S' WILLI DE MELES;"—Eight original deeds relating to the families of de Bussel, Meles, and Farington. In one of the interesting publications of the "Chetham Society"<sup>3</sup> the connection of these families with each other and with the honor of Penwortham forms a very valuable contribution to the early history of that portion of Lancashire. Warin Bussel, the first of the name as recorded owner of Penwortham, was a near connection, perhaps a son, of Roger Bussel, the joint grantee from Roger of Poitou—who received an immense district from the Conqueror, "inter Ripam et Mersam"—of Blackburn hundred. There would be a considerable interval of time between Warin Bussel and Robert, the grantor of the first of the following documents, who was doubtless No. "V" in the history of the family, as given by Mr. Hulton. Several of the following documents are noticed by Mr. Hulton, who had full access to the Worden MSS. The pedigree of the Ffaringtons and their connection with the families of Meles and Bussel are shown at pp. 18, 71 of the volume above referred to. The documents exhibited were a selection from the Ffarington muniments, and of which full abstracts follow:—

Grant by Robert Bussel to Thomas le Taylur, son of Geoffrey of Laylond, of an acre of land in Laylond, rendering therefor yearly sixpence at the feasts of Easter and Michaelmas. Moreover the said Thomas and his heirs, &c., shall have in the wood of Laylond as many pigs as can find food there, paying for the same the second best pig for ten pigs, one penny for each pig over ten, and a halfpenny for each little pig. Seal of pale brown wax with a coating of dark green, round,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter; legend "SIGILL. ROBERTI BUSSELL." In the centre a mere line across in the direction of a "bend." No date, early thirteenth century.

Grant by Robert Bussel to Henry de Quallay, son of Huctred, of twenty acres of land in the vill of Laylond, to wit, the moiety of the land within these boundaries,—beginning at the highway where it goes down to the brook which runs between the metes of Laylond and Clayton, and so ascending that brook to the mete of Werdin, then following the mete of Werdin southwards to the Sussnape, then going from the Sussnape and following the Grenelache to the highway, and so following that way to the aforesaid highway which goes down to the said brook running between the said metes between Laylond and Clayton. And if he is not able to give twenty acres of land within the said boundaries, he, or his heirs, will make up the residue, to the said Henry and his heirs begotten of Margaret, daughter of the said Robert, from some fit place in his waste at Laylond. Rendering therefor yearly one pound of pepper at the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, for all services. And be it known that the aforesaid Henry and his heirs, begotten of the said Margaret, shall have pannage for all their pigs in the wood of Laylond, saving the second best pig, when they have such pannage. No date, but early in thirteenth century. Seal of green wax, broken at top portion, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter. Legend " . . . ROBERTI BUSSE . . ." The charge in centre, if any, is undistinguishable. This deed proves the connection between the Ffaringtons and the Bussels. Avicia m. to John

150 and 327 are remarks upon the great variety of floral and foliated devices on seals of the 13th and 14th centuries, being variations of a flower or star, perhaps founded upon the *fleur-de-lys*.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. xxx. of the series. "Documents relating to the Priory of Penwortham, and other possessions in Lancashire, of the Abbey of Evesham," edited by W. A. Hulton, Esq.

de Ffarington, and Margaret *m.* to Henry Fitz Huctred de Whalley were sisters, being daughters of Robert Bussel. The names of two of the places named in the "metes" still exist. "Werdin," now "Worden," is a manor house; and "Sussnape," "Sousnape," or "Subsnape," is now a small farm, called Snubsnappe. The effect of this deed is given in Mr. Hulton's book, p. xxiii, but the "metes" are omitted.

Grant by Robert Busschel, lord of Leilond, to his son William, of all easements and profits pertaining to two houses in the vill of Leilond, to wit, of common of pasture in all the wastes of the said vill of Leilond for all kinds of cattle, and wood without delivery to build and burn at pleasure, and all other easements, &c., in the said vill, 14 Henry III. On the back of the above is,—Grant by Warin, son of Robert Busschel, to his brother William, of a certain part of his land in the vill of Leilond, to wit, that which Thomas de Houkynton formerly held of him in Houkynton, and two acres which Simon de Houkynton held, with common of pasture in the vill of Leilond, rendering therefore yearly six pence, at the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. No date, perhaps subsequent to the above. These two are early copies of the originals.

Grant by Albert, son of Warin, to Robert de Preston, of twelve acres of land in Farinton, to wit, those which Henry, son of Lowarhe, held of him, with that assart of those twelve acres which belonged to Elias, son of Henry the priest, and also one assart which is between the land of Uctred de Farinton and that of the said Robert de Preston, with that messuage and loft which is between the toft of Alexander de Gairstang on the other side of the brook, towards the wood, and the toft of John his brother, following the ditch from the toft of the said Alexander on the east to the toft of the said John, and returning to the same brook. Rendering therefor yearly sixteen silver pennies for all service, &c., twice in the year. Moreover the said Robert shall be quit of pannage in the wood of Farinton. For this grant, &c., the said Robert has given five shillings. No date, about A.D. 1250.

Grant by Richard de Thorp to William de Meles, Rector of the moiety of the church of Laylond, of ten acres and a half of land within the boundaries of Farinton. Rendering therefor yearly eight pence at the Purification of the Blessed Virgin. No date, *circa* A.D. 1260. Round thin seal of green wax,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter, in the centre a cross, formed of feathered stems, having at each angle a small *fleur-de-llys*. Legend, "SIGILL' RICARDI DE THORP." This seal somewhat resembles that of William de Meles, of which it is probably an early type.

Agreement made in the 45th year of the reign of King Henry, son of King John (A.D. 1261), at the feast of St. Michael, between John de Laylond of the one part, and William de Mel', co-Rector of the church of Laylond of the other part, to wit, that the said John has demised to the said William de Mel' all his land in the vill of Laylond for the life of the said William. To hold the same with all the liberties of the said vill. Label for seal remaining. Seal gone. Indented at the head very irregularly, the word "Cyrographum" being cut through.

Writ of "Precipe" to the Sheriff of Lancashire directing seisin to be given to William de Ffaryngton and others of various parcels of land in Laylond. (Printed in the "Priory of Penwortham," p. 17). Small fragment of the great seal remaining. 2 Novr. 7 Edw. III.

Deed whereby John de Ffaryngton the elder gave and confirmed to

Robert de Ffaryngton, Parson of the church of St. Dunstan in the East, next the Tower of London, Roger de Ffaryngton, Parson of the church of Heesham, William de Ffaryngton, Parson of the church of Angell', John le Serjant, perpetual vicar of the church of Laylond, and Thomas de Clayton', chaplain, two messuages, thirty acres of land, and two acres of meadow with the appurts, as they lie within their bounds in the vill of Laylond, to wit, those messuages which John de Faldeworthynge and Adam de Riddeleys formerly held in the same vill, which are situated above Northbrok, with a certain "place" of waste land newly cultivated, immediately adjoining, on the other side of Northbrok, with houses and buildings constructed upon the said wastes, as enclosed within hedges and bounds. He gives also to the same Robert, Roger, William, John, and Thomas, a messuage and ten acres of land with the appurts in the same vill, which John Ivetson formerly held, and which are now in the hands of John Jackson and Katherine del Brex. Dated at Laylond on Monday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary (March 26), in the forty-ninth year of the reign of King Edward the Third since the Conquest (1375). Round seal of pale red wax, 1 in. diameter. On a shield in a richly-foliated circle, argent a chevron gules between 3 leopards' heads sable. Legend, "SIGILLU JOH'IS DE FARINGTON'." The silver matrix of a precisely similar seal, "Sigillu Willi' de Faryngton," is still in possession of the Farington family and in frequent use on documents of Edward III., and since.

July 2, 1875.

The LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, President, in the Chair.

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, F.S.A., V.P., gave the following notice of a curious silver-gilt coin cup, exhibited by him :—

"It is a silver parcel-gilt beaker, ornamented with silver coins of Dukes of Brunswick, Luneburg, and Wolfenbüttel, of the latter part of the seventeenth century; height,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in., diameter of mouth,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in., bottom,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in.

"The coins are disposed in four bands round the sides of the cup, each band containing nine coins. The ground is chased with a flat pattern of flowery flowing scrolls and interlacing strap work, which is burnished, and surrounds the coins; the ground being dead and the coins remaining silver, and being let into the metal, show the obverse on the outside and the reverse within: they are all pieces of 6-Marien groschen, about the size of a shilling, and about 19*d.* value—the surface of one of them is smoothed down, and on it is engraved an escutcheon, surmounted with an open-barred helmet of four bars, with lambrequin, bearing on the top as crest an armed hand and arm, the hand holding three arrows. There is no coat of arms, but a merchant's mark, which would seem to indicate that it belonged to some burgher who, from the helmet and crest was a person of some importance. Brunswick was one of the Hanse Towns, and in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries was a place of great inland commercial importance. At the bottom of the cup is let in a thaler (value 24 Marien groschen) of Augustus Duke of Brunswick, of the Wolfenbüttel line (from 1636 to 1666), having on the obverse within the cup a figure of the wild man or giant of Brunswick, holding a fir tree in his left hand, with the legend 'Alles mit





bedacht,' everything with prudence, 'Anno 1660,' and on the reverse a large escutcheon of eleven quarterings, surmounted with five crests, with the legend 'Augustus Hertzog zu-Brunn-u-Lu'—Augustus, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

"The small coins round the side are those of his two sons, Rudolph Augustus (born 1627, ob. 1704) and Anthony Ulric (born 1633, ob. 1714), who succeeded him in his dukedom, and reigned jointly, Rudolph possessing Brunswick and Anthony settling at Wolfenbüttel; on the obverse of the coin is the wild man, with the legend 'D. G. Rud. Aug.' and 'Anthon. Ulr. D.D. Br. and Lu.," and on the obverse on the centre, 'VI Marie-Gros.,' with the legend 'Remigio altissimi uni, 1680.' These two coins are of the Wolfenbüttel line. The next coin is of the Luneburg line, and bears on the obverse the wild man holding the tree in his right hand, with the legend 'Ernst. Aug. D. G. Episc. Osn. Dux. Br. and Lu.,' and on the reverse in centre, 'VI Marien Gros.,' with the legend 'Sola bona quæ honesta, 1688.'

"The House of Brunswick is very ancient, and in 1532 the Duchies of Brunswick, Luneburg, Wolfenbüttel and the Hanoverian dominions of Calenberg formed one state till the death of Ernest I. of Zelle (born 1497, ob. 1546). He had two sons, Henry and William, who reigned jointly, dividing the territory—Henry went to Wolfenbüttel and became Patriarch of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, and William (called Junior) was Patriarch and ancestor of the Brunswick-Luneburg and Hanoverian line—Augustus of the coins was the son of Henry, and founded the great library of Wolfenbüttel, and he was father of Rudolf Augustus and Anthony Ulric and ancestor of the present Duke of Brunswick, who will be the last of his race.

"William, Patriarch of the Luneburg and Hanoverian line, had four sons, who succeeded him in rotation and died unmarried; Ernest Augustus of the third coin was the fourth son of George, fifth son of William; he was born in 1629, and though not an ecclesiastic, became in 1662, Bishop of Osnaburg, as stated on the coin. In 1679 he succeeded his brother John Frederick in the Hanoverian dominions of Calenberg and Gottingen—Zelle still remaining in the hands of his second brother. In 1692 he was raised to the electoral dignity, being made ninth Elector of the Empire, there previously having been only eight. In 1658 he married Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia and grand-daughter of James I., commonly called the Electress Sophia, and she was afterwards declared by the English Parliament Protestant successor to the crown of England, if Queen Anne should die without issue. She was born 1630 and died 8th June, 1714, aged 84; fifty-three days before Queen Anne.

"Ernest Augustus died 1698, and was succeeded by his son George Lewis, second Elector, who in 1705 succeeded to the Duchies of Luneburg and Zelle; thus re-uniting all the Hanoverian provinces, and on the death of Queen Anne, in 1714, he became King of Great Britain, as George I. The Electorate continued under the sovereignties of George II. and George III., till, on the dissolution of the old German Empire in 1804, the office and title of Elector ceased; and, as Electors ranked as kings after the termination of the French war in 1814, Hanover was erected into a kingdom. Ernest Augustus was therefore a personage of some importance and interest, as having been raised to the Electoral



dignity which placed him on a level with kings, and as having been the ancestor of our English Royal family of the Hanoverian line. It will be remembered, as the coin tells us, that he was Bishop of Osnaburg, and as he was not an ecclesiastic, this may require some explanation.

"Osnaburg, in the old circle of Westphalia and adjoining the Hanoverian territory, was formerly the see of a prince-bishop, who was elected by the chapter, and under whose government was a territory about forty miles long and twenty broad. After the Reformation, a great many of the inhabitants becoming Protestants, it was arranged that the sovereign bishop should be alternately Catholic and Lutheran, the chapter being free to choose the former, but limited in the choice of the latter to the family of Brunswick-Luneburg. There being no spiritual bishops in the Lutheran church, the title of bishop became that of the civil governor, the spiritual functions being discharged by some other personage. In 1802, the inhabitants being mostly Lutherans, it was agreed that the bishopric should devolve in perpetuity on the House of Hanover, the spiritual duties being discharged by the Bishop of Hildesheim, which still remains Catholic. Ernest Augustus was the most important of the lay prince-bishops, and the last of them was Frederick, Duke of York, who was made bishop when he was four years old—a matter which was somewhat unintelligible to many persons; the fact however was, that it had become simply an honorary title, the actual government being in the Elector of Hanover.

"The assay, or hall-mark, on this cup is very confused and indistinct, but it was most likely made at Brunswick. The mark of the maker, T R. is clear, as also the zigzag mark seen on nearly all foreign plate, being merely the spot where a small portion of silver was scooped out by the burin for the purpose of the assay. Most of the foreign plate met with in England is German. There is, however, a good deal of Dutch and French; though in the latter country a great destruction of old plate took place, first to supply funds for the wars of Louis XIV., and afterwards at the time of the Great Revolution. The same thing happened in England at the time of Charles I., who obtained a vast deal of old family plate by the circular which he signed and sent round to most of the principal families, and there is now very little old plate remaining of a date anterior to the Restoration. The Germans, especially in the north, seem to have been fond of ornamenting cups with coins and medals, let in as we used in the last century to let in small gold coins in the bottoms of punch ladles, and most of the German coin cups which I possess, have the coins of Hanover and Brunswick. I, however, know of one ornamented with Polish coins; and in the collection of ancient plate at Dresden and Berlin are tankards of prodigious size, studded all over with thalers and medals. They were probably made in commemoration of some person or event, perhaps of the Sovereign whose coins are inserted, and I think it very likely that this cup was made at the latter part of the seventeenth century by a worthy burgher of Brunswick, who had lived under or been in some way connected with the Dukes Augustus, Rudolph, and Anthony in Brunswick, and Ernest Augustus in Hanover."

Mr. J. H. PARKER, C.B., gave a discourse on "Recent Archaeological Investigations in Rome" (printed at p. 275). The Chairman expressed the great gratification with which he had heard the discourse of Mr. Parker—a discourse which he was well able to follow by having passed a

great portion of last winter in Rome, where Mr. Parker's energy in prosecuting his investigations was so well appreciated. After commenting upon some other portions of the lecture, his Lordship adverted specially to the great interest attached to the opening out of the *arena*, and the substructure of the Colosseum, by which so many of the arrangements necessary for the varied shows and other exhibitions for the gratification of the old Roman people were laid open to the examination of the curious in the nineteenth century. So interested was Lord Talbot in the arrangements brought to light at the Colosseum, that on leaving Rome he visited several other amphitheatres, and compared those of Capua and Pozzuoli, which had also been excavated (of which, among other objects, his Lordship exhibited photographs), with that of the Colosseum. Mr. Parker replied to some of the observations of Lord Talbot, with reference especially to amphitheatres at other places than Rome; and at the close of some remarks by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Morgan, and others, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Parker.

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS read a memoir on "The Antiquities of Ravenna," in illustration of which he exhibited numerous photographs illustrating its remarkable buildings and principal art-treasures, links in the history of art from the third to the tenth century, in commendation of which several remarks were made by the chairman and others. This interesting memoir is printed at p. 417.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.R.S., F.S.A.—Two shirts of mail, one of which has brass links interwoven, and is probably Oriental; the other may be European. Helmet probably of the fifteenth century. These objects had been recently acquired in Rome.

By MR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, F.S.A., V.-P.—A silver-gilt coin cup, described *antea* (p. 481).

An ancient clock of the seventeenth century, exhibited by Mr. MUNDAY, of Markeaton Hall, near Derby. It is a very good example of the domestic clocks which were in general use in private houses till the latter part of the seventeenth century, when the tall eight-day clocks in wooden cases, with long pendulums, came into use, in consequence of the invention of the long pendulum by William Clement, a London clockmaker in 1680, by which clocks were made to go more regularly and keep better time. This clock has a short bob-pendulum, which was first introduced into England in 1662. The date of it may therefore be taken to be between 1662 and 1680. Clocks of precisely similar form, having a balance instead of a pendulum, had been in use for a very long time, probably all through the sixteenth century, and possibly earlier, as may be seen in ancient engravings, pictures, and illuminations. They used to be termed "button and pillar clocks," and were hung against the wall by a stout loop on a strong hook—the weights hanging down. The frame and works of this clock are all brass and very perfect, and the whole is in very good condition. It is surmounted by a large and fine bell, which forms a dome, being suspended by cross arches of brass attached to the tops of the four corner pillars. There was only one weight, which served for both the going and striking part. The chain passed over the sheaves of both the great

wheels, and under a detached pulley on which the weight was hung, and the leaden ring served as a counterpoise to keep the chain tight. On the face is engraved the name of the maker—"Francis Wright in Woodston," which is a small village about a mile from Peterborough. It was purchased in the year 1820, of the widow of the Porter of St. Cross, near Winchester, by Lady Harriet Frampton. The woman stated that the clock had been left to her by a very old brother of that establishment, who was himself left it by a very old man. This history will bring it back very far into the last century.


By Professor LEWIS.—Specimens of Etruscan jewellery.

By Mr. J. H. PARKER, C.B.—Plans, &c., in illustration of recent archaeological researches in Rome.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A plug bayonet, with a horn grip and a brass-mounted knife-blade. It is Spanish, and was used in the chase of the wild boar.

By Mrs. JAMES COWELL.—An old English puzzle-cup, inscribed "I love none but you alone. M. W. 1738." It was found in the secret recess of an old cedar-wood chest at Newton Poppleford, Devon.

By Mr. F. POTTS.—The following rings :—

1. A silver seal-ring of the fifteenth century, with twisted shank and elongate octagonal bezel, on which is engraved the letter , crowned, between two palm leaves. It is stated to have been found in the river Dee at Chester, and is English.
2. A silver ring of the English iconographic type, with twisted shank and bezel rising into a keel-like projection, which separates two rudely-engraved figures of saints. It also is of the fifteenth century, and has been gilt. Supposed to have been found near Chester.
3. A signet-ring of massive gold, of the seventeenth century, on the bezel of which is engraved a coat of arms with crest on an esquire's helmet. Ploughed up in a field near Chester.
4. A gold English signet-ring, probably of the seventeenth century. On the bezel is engraved a skull, above an open book, and surmounted by a winged hour-glass; at the sides are the letters R LL. This ring was found at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, and may have belonged to a member of the Lloyd family.
5. A pretty Italian or French gold ring of the latter half of the sixteenth century, set with a cabuchon ruby on the raised bezel. It has been enamelled in the incised ornamentation. Found at Chester.
6. A Spanish gold ring, with square bezel set with a jacinth, and having terminal figures on the shoulders. Probably of the seventeenth or early eighteenth century.
7. An English posey-ring, of silver gilt; a hoop formed of a continuous guilloche pattern, with raised bosses. The posey, engraved inside, reads "*yours til death.*" Seventeenth or eighteenth century.
8. A gold hoop-ring, formed of a series of sixteen hearts, laterally conjoined, each of which bears a cinquefoil or hearts-ease. Found in Chester.
9. An intaglio on blood-stone—the head of Antinous, inscribed ANTINOOC HPΩC, and elegantly set in gold. A ring of the eighteenth century.
10. A bas-relief head of Antinous in gold, grounded on lapis lazuli; also in an elegant gold setting as a ring of the last century.

By Mr. HUBERT HUTCHINGS.—Two early watches. One of these is a good example of the seventeenth century, having engraved upon it the arms assigned to Oliver Cromwell, to whom it is said to have belonged; the other a French alarum watch of about the same period.

By Mr. B. M. RANKING.—A miniature skull of smoky quartz, said to be of Aztec origin, and to have been worn as a charm by the Emperors in their priestly capacity before the Spanish Invasion. It is artistically worked, probably by polishing, the sutures of the skull being well defined.

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## ANNUAL MEETING AT CANTERBURY.

July 20 to July 27, 1875.

In accordance with a generally-expressed feeling by the members of the Institute, Canterbury was selected as the place of Meeting for the present year. It was the first occasion on which the place chosen was the same at which a previous Meeting had been held. The same considerations which induced the members of the Society to hold the first Archæological Congress in Canterbury—the remarkable attractions of the place and the promise of kindly local sympathy—had again secured its being chosen. The second Canterbury Meeting commenced under very encouraging auspices, and its entire success fully justified the choice made. The kindly reception of the Institute by the Mayor and Corporation, the courteous and hearty hospitalities displayed by members of the capitular body and others, the excellent attendance of the members, and the high class of essays and lectures given upon the occasion, make the Canterbury Meeting in every respect memorable. And yet there were two serious drawbacks—the intending president of the Meeting, Lord Fitzwalter, was prevented by illness from fulfilling the duties of his post; and the weather was so broken that many were unable to attend. The first difficulty was, however, met by Sir WALTER JAMES, Bart., who most kindly acted as Deputy-President for Lord Fitzwalter, and rendered excellent service.

Tuesday, July 20.

Shortly after noon the Mayor and Corporation assembled in the Guildhall, which was well filled by members of the Institute and visitors, to receive and welcome the Institute. There were also present Earl Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of Kent; Earl Amherst, President of the Kent Archæological Society; Sir Walter James, Bart.; the Bishop Suffragan of Dover, Dr. Parry; Dr. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury; Archdeacon Harrison; Mr. Majendie, M.P.; Dr. Bailey, Warden of St. Augustine's College; and many of the neighbouring gentry. Lord Talbot de Malahide, President of the Institute, was accompanied by Mr. G. T. Clark and Mr. Octavius Morgan, Vice-Presidents; Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., Sir John Maclean, Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum, Rev. J. F. Russell, Rev. W. J. Loftie, Mr. Talbot Bury, and other members of the Council and of the Institute.

The MAYOR said it was his pleasant duty to bid the Royal Archæological Institute welcome to Canterbury, and called upon the Town Clerk to read the Address voted by the Corporation.

The TOWN CLERK then read the following Address, which had been beautifully illuminated and engrossed on vellum :—

*“To the President and Members of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.*

“LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“We, the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Canterbury in Council assembled, desire on behalf of ourselves and of the citizens at large whom we represent, to assure you of the most hearty and cordial welcome on the occasion of this your second visit to our ancient and loyal city.

“We would remind you that Canterbury, which is well-known to be the cradle and seat of the religious and ecclesiastical history of this great nation, may be almost said to be the very birth-place of your learned and honourable Society, inasmuch as here it was that you held your first meeting, and made your first researches ; and although since that time you have visited many other cities and towns in the United Kingdom, yet we venture to think that in coming back after a period of so many years, you will find fresh points of attraction in the discoveries and excavations that have been made in this city and district during the interval, by public bodies, local archæologists, and private individuals, who now take an interest (very uncommon thirty years ago) in opening up and restoring the works of their forefathers, which your Society, with its kindred Societies, may well claim the credit of having been the means of cultivating, and whereby this your second visit may become, even to those of your members who were present at the first meeting, as fresh and instructive as if you had never explored this neighbourhood before.

“We believe that the famous cathedral which, under the care of successive deans and canons (intelligent supporters of archæology), has been so beautifully restored, and round whose precincts so many remains of antiquity have in comparatively recent times been discovered and laid bare, the ruins and remains of magnificent monasteries, hospitals, churches, and other buildings of past ages, as well as the noble and antique West Gate, the walls and other extant ancient edifices, all situated in the city, will afford ample subjects for enquiry to, and examination by, your members attending this meeting.

“We also are convinced that in the beautiful county of Kent, so well described as the garden of England, to which we observe your excursions are to be extended, much will be found to interest and instruct, and that you will not be the less welcome by the loyal and true men of Kent than you will by the citizens of Canterbury.

“We trust that hospitality and social enjoyment will so far prevail and be combined with your meeting, yet so as not to interfere with the important and intellectual objects you have in view, that you may for a long period be able to look back with pleasure to the few days you spent among us or in our neighbourhood, and with the results of thus furthering, and with the benefits accruing to archæology through your exertions here, that you will unanimously have cause to rejoice that you had paid a second visit to this metropolitan city.

“Given under our common seal this 20th day of July, 1875.

“J. W. Z. WRIGHT, Mayor.

“REST WILLIAM FLINT, Town Clerk.”

The MAYOR then handed the Address to LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, who, on the part of the Institute, begged to tender their best thanks for the kind compliment paid to them. That beautiful Address—beautiful in so many respects—was a most interesting document in itself. After referring, with much regret for its cause, to their disappointment in not seeing Lord Fitzwalter among them, his lordship proposed that Sir Walter James, Bart., who was so fully competent in every sense of the word to do credit to the antiquities of Kent, should take the chair as president of the Meeting.

Sir WALTER JAMES, Bart., having taken the chair, expressed his deep regret at the circumstances which had called him to that position—the illness of his valued friend Lord Fitzwalter. But at the same time he felt it not only a privilege but a great honour to take that chair, and to give a welcome to the Archæological Institute on behalf of the Kentish people. After some excellent remarks upon the dignity as well as the pleasure of archæological pursuits, and especially upon the investigation of historic truth, Sir Walter gave an admirable discourse upon the main subjects of interest with which the county of Kent was associated in the mind of the archæological student, and which he commended to their careful attention.

The BISHOP OF DOVER said, on behalf of the Archbishop of Canterbury (who would at a later stage show his interest in the proceedings), and on behalf of the clergy of the city and neighbourhood, he desired to welcome the Royal Archæological Institute to that ancient and loyal city. They were well pleased to know that the clergy had at all times borne their share, and usefully, in the prosecution of antiquarian research. He hoped the sunshine of the day was a good promise as to that important matter—the weather, but, under cloud or in sunshine he assured them of a hearty welcome to Canterbury.

The Very Rev. the DEAN of CANTERBURY warmly supported the Bishop in welcoming the Institute on the part of the clergy.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN acknowledged the welcome, regretting, however, that Mr. Beresford-Hope had not been present to perform the office.

The EARL AMHERST, President of the Kent Archæological Society, gave a most cordial welcome to the Institute on behalf of that Society. He was deputed to present an Address of congratulation on the occasion, which he read, as follows :—

*“To the President of the Royal Archæological Institute.*

“MY LORD,

“On behalf of the antiquaries of Kent, as represented by the Kent Archæological Society, I am glad to have the honour of proffering to yourself and to the members of the Royal Archæological Institute the most cordial welcome to our local treasures.

“We venture to believe that few parts of England possess greater archæological attractions than the neighbourhood of Canterbury—a district identified with most of the early invasions which have occurred in the history of our country, and especially with that peaceful invasion which has given to the city of Canterbury its peculiar character and fame, not only in Kent but in Christendom.

“We hope to derive much benefit from the visit of your learned body,



which cannot fail to impart fresh information and interest, however well known the scenes visited may be to ourselves. With special pleasure we anticipate our examination, in union with your own members, of the historical fortress of Dover.

"We trust that your Congress here will prove both interesting and pleasant to yourselves; and we desire, in conclusion, to repeat the assurance of our heartiest welcome.

(Signed)

"AMHERST, President."

MR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Vice-President of the Institute, expressed his deep sense of the cordial feelings which had dictated the Address which the noble president of the Kentish Society had read. All knew the number of valuable works that Society had produced, and its exertions in protecting the historical monuments of the county. Their welcome was a great compliment, and he heartily thanked them for it.

THE EARL SYDNEY, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, said it was his pleasing duty on behalf of the noblemen and gentlemen of that great county to welcome the Institute. His honourable friend in the chair had done justice to the claims of the county upon the archæologist, and had said that its inhabitants were formerly the richest and the politest people. He could not say if they were still the richest, but he trusted they had not lost their reputation for politeness, and he begged on behalf of the county to offer the Institute a hearty welcome.

MR. L. A. MAJENDIE, M.P. on the part of the city (Canterbury) which he represented, supported the welcome of the noble Lord Lieutenant, a duty which afforded him much satisfaction. It seemed to him hardly possible to have selected a place more full of objects of the greatest possible interest to such a Society, and he was sure that Canterbury and its inhabitants would not fail to do all in their power to make their visit most agreeable in every respect.

MR. G. T. CLARK said that the chairman, on the authority of Cæsar, had told them that the county of Kent was the civilised place in all this isle, and by the knowledge of archæology shown in it, and the hearty welcome provided for the Institute, he thought the county still retained its character for civilisation. There was no county in which more interest was shown in archæology than in Kent, and no volumes of a county Society were more valuable or well known than those issued by the Kent Archaeological Society. The senators of the country were so occupied with its affairs that they had but little time for attending to the affairs of the past. But Sir John Lubbock, who was most intimately allied with Kent, was an exception, and so was Mr. Majendie, who had the good fortune to own one of the finest Norman keeps in England at Castle Hedingham. It was impossible that a county which had among its Members of Parliament Sir J. Lubbock and Mr. Majendie could be indifferent to the pursuit of archæology, and in the name of the Council of the Institute he thanked the Honourable Member for Canterbury for the welcome offered by him.

THE MAYOR then invited the party to luncheon in the Corn Exchange at two o'clock; and Mr. Burt, having announced the proceedings of the day, the company separated.

At the appointed time the Members of the Institute and visitors assembled in the Corn Exchange, which had been very tastefully deco-

rated for the occasion. The party numbered about 300, and was presided over by his worship the Mayor. It included the Earl and Countess Sydney, Lord Talbot de Malahide and the Hon. Miss Talbot, Mrs. Wright (Mayoress), Mr. H. A. Munro Butler-Johnstone, M.P., Mr. L. A. Majendie, M.P., the Bishop of Dover, the Mayor of Dover, Sir C. Anderson, Bart., Sir W. H. James, Bart., Professor Babington, Sir J. Maclean, Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., Mr. Octavius Morgan, Mr. G. T. Clark, Archdeacon Harrison, the Warden of St. Augustine's College, the Mayor of Hythe, Major-Gen. McQueen, Lieut.-Col. Cox, Major E. Plummer, Rev. J. Fuller Russell, Rev. W. J. Loftie, Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum, Mrs. and Miss Fortnum, Mr. Talbot Bury and Miss Bury, Rev. Edmund Venables, Mr. J. A. Sparvell-Bayly, Rev. R. P. Coates and Mrs. Coates, &c. The band of the Cavalry depot played a selection of music during the elegant repast which followed, and between the toasts some members of the cathedral choir gave a selection of good old glees and part songs, and at the close of the *déjeuner* "Non nobis" was sung.

The usual loyal toasts having been duly honoured, Mr. Butler-Johnstone, M.P., proposed that of "The Archbishop of the Diocese, the Clergy, and Ministers of all denominations." This was cordially responded to by the Bishop of Dover and Archdeacon Harrison, and also by the Rev. H. Cresswell (Dissenting Minister), and the Rev. R. Power (Roman Catholic). The Mayor then proposed, "Success to the Royal Archæological Institute," which was replied to by Lord Talbot de Malahide, who expressed the great pleasure he felt at the interest taken in the proceedings of the Institute by the citizens of Canterbury. His Lordship concluded by proposing "The Mayor and Corporation of Canterbury." The toast was received with enthusiasm, and the Mayor appropriately replied. In conclusion, Mr. G. T. Clark proposed "The Ladies," pleasantly alluding to the "Canterbury Bells;" and the Mayor responded for them.

At about four o'clock the perambulation of Canterbury was commenced under the guidance of Mr. J. Brent, Mr. G. T. Clark, and Mr. Parker, C.B. The first point of interest was the "Dane John" mound, the consideration of which excited much discussion. Mr. Brent spoke of the generally received opinion as to its origin being sepulchral, but about which nothing seemed to be known. Mr. Clark explained very clearly the general plan of the ancient defences of the place, of which he thought the mound a portion, and probably of the Saxon period. Mr. Bloxam, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Parker also spoke, the two latter favouring the idea of the mound being of the British period, but post-Roman. The party then proceeded through the ancient Worth Gate, and through a narrow lane to the castle, now used as a coal-store by the Gas Company. Mr. Brent compared the castle to that of Rochester, and made some observations upon its erection and subsequent history. In reply to Lord Talbot, Mr. Brent said the present structure was only the keep, and not the whole castle. Mr. Clark said they must not compare Canterbury Castle with that of Rochester. He spoke in strong terms of the gross ill-usage it had suffered, and still suffers, and made some observations upon the building, which he has since put into the following shape.

"THE KEEP OF CANTERBURY CASTLE.—The castle of Canterbury stood just within the city wall, and occupied a part of its south-west quarter,

having the city wall and ditch on its south front, and on the other sides its proper wall and ditch, so that it was isolated from the city, and, we are told, was entered from it through a barbican and over a bridge. Probably the boundary of the castlery, which is extra-parochial, represents the area covered by the fortress and its works. The latter have, however, been completely removed, as is the manner in Canterbury with its lay antiquities, and of the castle nothing is now standing but a part of the Keep. Nor is it probable that even this venerable fragment will long remain. The Gas Company, to whom it belongs, have recently converted it into a coal-hole, in which the mineral is so piled up as to cover the inner walls to a height of from 10 to 20 ft., and to render an examination impracticable. Also, these gentlemen have opened a cart-way through the base of one angle, which is likely enough, being thus undermined, to fall down.

"In this treatment of this castle the citizens have, it must be confessed, but followed the example of their fathers. The Corporation, not so very long ago, sold the Keep to a speculator in building materials, who pulled down the interior cross-walls, stripped off the ashlar quoins and dressings, and finally removed the whole of the uppermost floor. This was done after the times of Hasted and Somner, who notice the Keep in some detail, and King in the "*Archæologia*," gives very minute particulars of it. Unfortunately, these are almost all more or less erroneous, nor is it easy, even by a comparison of Hasted, Somner, Grove, and King, with the original as it now stands, to reconstruct the details with accuracy, even though the coals were removed.

"The Keep stands by the wayside of the entrance into the city from the south-west. This is a very ancient line of road, and upon it, near to the Keep, stood Worth Gate, an arch of brick, described as one of the most remarkable Roman doorways in Britain. The entrance to the city by this gate passed through the ward of the castle, a few yards east of the Keep, and this being found inconvenient, a new gate, Wincheap, was opened east of and outside of the castle, to which the old entrance was given up. Finally, Worth Gate was pulled down, the castle dismantled, and the old road resumed, under the name of Wincheap. Whether the castle had more than one ward is uncertain. The only wall of which there is any record ran 40 ft. from the Keep on the west, 100 ft. on the north, and 200 ft. on the east. The area was nearly rectangular, and the city wall, which formed the south side, was, and is, about 40 ft. distant. The castle ditch seems to have been filled up, and the enceinte wall removed towards the close of the last century. The precinct, called the castle-yard or bulwark, was outside the city liberties and in the county. On its enceinte were at least four towers.

"The Keep is rectangular, 83 ft. east and west by 90 ft. north and south, having a battering plinth or base 10 ft. high and of 4 ft. projection at the ground level. From this rises at each angle a pilaster 12 to 13 ft. broad and of 1 ft. 2 in. projection. The two meet and cap the angle, which is solid. Intermediate between these, on the north and south faces, is a pilaster 80 ft. broad, and on the east face are two. These stopped at the base of the parapet. The Keep is at present about 50 ft. high, and composed of a basement at the ground level, and two upper stories. There was a third, which is drawn by Hasted, but it has been removed. The wall at the top of the plinth is 10 ft. to 11 ft. thick, and is reduced

somewhat above by ledges for the floors. Outside it is vertical and has no set-off. There is, however, one of about 6 in. upon the pilasters.

"The interior was divided by two cross-walls, 4 ft thick, east and west, into three compartments, and of these the lateral ones were subdivided transversely by other walls, 3 ft. thick, so that there were five chambers on each floor. Norwich Keep had two cross-walls, and at Wolvesey are traces of a lesser subdivision. A staircase, still remaining, lined with ashlar, and 9 ft. across, ascended in the north-east angle from the base to the roof, and opened upon each floor through a sort of lobby in the north wall. The stairs and the vaulting are broken away, and the Gas Company have undermined the angle. A second and smaller well-stair, near the middle of the south wall, ascended from the basement to the second floor and there stopped. There is also described a well-stair from the main floor to the roof in the north-east angle, but this may be doubted. There is, however, in the centre of the north-east side a well-stair, commencing at the main floor, and which probably ascended to the roof.

"The BASEMENT.—This was about 15 ft. high, and entered from the well-stair in the north-east angle. It was aired by loops which opened high up from round-headed recesses of 7 ft. opening. Two of these in the east wall have been breached into rude entrances, which have since been walled up on the outside. There seem to have been also two breaches in the west wall, now also closed. These latter were either loops, or doors into the subscularian prisons. The other parts of this floor are buried in coal and coal dust.

"The FIRST FLOOR was also composed of five chambers. It was entered by the north-east staircase, as well as by that in the south wall, and lighted by a row of loops set in large round-headed recesses. These are placed high up in the wall, which was about 15 ft. high, and they ascended still higher, very obliquely, so that the exterior loop opened at a level a little above that of the second floor. Three of these loops, with their recesses of 6 ft. opening, are seen in the east wall. There are none in the north wall. The other walls are concealed. The small chamber in the north-west corner belongs to neither the first or second floor, but forms a sort of entresol between the two levels. In its north wall are seen two recesses of 3 ft. opening and about 6 ft. apart, each of which seem to have had a loop in the outer wall, and they are connected by a short mural gallery, which opens from the jamb of each. Such an arrangement occurs at Rochester.

"The SECOND or MAIN FLOOR is also composed of five chambers. In the centre was the Hall, extending the whole length of the building, 56 ft. by 24 ft. broad. At its east end were two large recesses narrowing by steps, and terminating each in a small round-headed window. The whole within seems to have been perfectly plain, without ornament or chamfer, but the windows had a deep chevron moulding outside round the head. At the other, or west end, was probably another window, and the main door of the building, the entrance being, as at Dover, on the second floor. Doorways opened on either side of the hall, into each of the four side rooms, and that leading into the north-west room was a double door, or sort of arcade of two arches with a central cylindrical pier.

"South of the Hall were two rooms. That to the east had a window to the east, and near it a door leading by a short passage into a square mural garde-robe chamber in the south-east angle. In the south wall

were two windows. From this room, as also direct from the hall, a door led into the south-west room. Here in the north wall is a door which opens from the head of the well-stair which rises from the basement, and close to it is a window, as in the west end. The south-west angle is filled up by a short wall, in which is a doorway opening into what is either a circular shaft or chamber, the inner face of which shows some well-marked herringbone masonry, while the summit is vaulted and has two loops. It may have been the kitchen. North of the Hall, the north-east room has a window in the east and one in the north wall, and a small door, which opens into a well-staircase, answering to the exterior pilaster, and having two exterior air-holes. The north-west room, which opened from this and from the Hall, has a window to the north, and near it, at a rather lower level, two recesses of 3 ft. opening, one of which has, and the other probably had a loop. A short gallery, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, connects the two, like the galleries at Rochester. There is said to be a staircase in the north-west angle, which ascended from this chamber to the third floor and the roof; if so, it has been walled up and is invisible from below.

"The THIRD FLOOR, now removed, is shown in Hasted's view. It seems to have corresponded in its windows to the second floor, but had besides a gallery in the west wall, from angle to angle, and which passed, as at Dover, beneath the sills of the windows, which were raised to allow of it. This story would have raised the Keep to a height of about 70 ft. The well was in the outer west wall, near the entrance. Part of its pipe remains. Probably it was reached by side doors from the basement and first floor. On the third floor it seems to have been reached from the west mural gallery, by a broad passage in the wall.

"The entrance to the Keep seems to have been covered by a forebuilding on the west front, where the intermediate pilaster is, on that account, omitted. Probably the stairs ascended from south to north. This is what Somner calls a porch. That it was not upon the north front is pretty clear from the fact that the top of the plinth, a course of ashlar is unbroken, which it would scarcely have been had it been covered by an exterior building. The material is flint rubble, the flints being laid in courses of remarkable regularity, with thick beds of mortar, and here and there bonding courses of rubble stone. Outside, the wall is faced with ragstone rubble, but the quoins and the dressing are of Caen stone ashlar.

"Canterbury Castle is mentioned in 'Domesday,' which states that the Conqueror had it in exchange from the Archbishop and the Abbot of St. Augustine's, the one receiving 14 and the other 7 burgages. A castle older than the Conquest might or might not be a work in masonry, but would most certainly contain large earthworks, of which here there are none, nor do the filled-up ditches seem to have been very remarkable. It seems, however, that there were earthwork coverings, though apparently not considerable ones, enclosing four acres, which space has been levelled and the ground built upon. The present Keep looks rather late than early Norman, and is more like the work of Henry I., or even Henry II., than William. Here was, however, a castle during the primacy of Lanfranc, when certain monks from St. Augustine took refuge in it. The French under Louis, in the reign of John, took it without difficulty, and in the reign of Henry III. Hubert de Burgh was its governor. In

that of Edward II. the barbican of the castle was a common prison, and mention is made of the church of St. Mary of the Castle. It was always held by the Crown, from its acquisition by the Conqueror, and so remained until it was granted away by James I. to be held of the manor of East Greenwich."

Mr. Brent then led the way into Stour Street, where the Poor Priests' Hospital was visited, and then the route was taken to the desecrated church of St. Paneras, in the *enceinte* wall of which Mr. Parker pointed out a piece of good Roman brickwork *in situ*, while much Roman material was seen to have been worked in at various places. The last place visited was St. Martin's Church, the site of St. Augustine's first ministrations, where Mr. PARKER made some observations upon various portions of the building. The party, much diminished by fatigue, wended their way homewards, leaving many very interesting objects for a future examination.

Wednesday, July 21.

The Architectural Section met at 10 A.M. in the Hall of St. Augustine's College. Dr. BAILEY, Warden of the College, said a few words of introduction and welcome, abdicating all rights to his visitors, and saying he had much pleasure in placing in the chair A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq., M.P., President of the Section, Hon. Fellow of the College.

The PRESIDENT said he did not know how many were then present who were here in 1844, but he would not travel back to that time, except for one circumstance, or he would have to speak of Willis, and Way and Wilberforce. The excepted circumstance was the condition of the place in which they were assembled. That hall was then a drinking-saloon or casino, daubed over with paintings of Apollos and such things. Tracing the history of the college, Mr. Hope said that at that time it had come into the hands of a brewer, who had been fore-doomed by Providence for that honourable profession, having been born with the name of "Beer." He had got it from the brewer and put it into Mr. Butterfield's hands, to be converted to a new use; sticking strictly to archæology. Mr. Hope then specified the details of the work of restoration and adaptation to its present purpose as a College for Missionaries of the Church of England.<sup>1</sup> He then introduced Sir G. G. Scott to the Meeting.

Sir G. G. SCOTT then read an elaborate and most interesting memoir entitled "The Transition of Styles in Architecture, illustrated by Canterbury Cathedral." A large portion of the walls of the Hall were covered with sketches and drawings illustrative of the lecture, which attracted much admiration. The memoir is given, with a slightly-modified title, in the present portion of the Journal (p. 349).

The President presented the best thanks of the Section to Sir G. G. Scott, and hoped they would hereafter see the views then propounded developed into a book, as it was the first time all these points had been focussed by an Englishman, and by an Englishman who had acknowledged the indebtedness of his own countrymen to the foreigner. Sir G. G. Scott having replied to a question from Sir W. James, and acknowledged the vote of thanks, Mr. Hope vacated the chair, in which he was suc-

<sup>1</sup> See "Archæologia Cantiana," vol. iv. p. 57, for "Architectural Notes on St.

Augustine's College, Canterbury," by Mr. Beresford Hope.



ceeded by Mr. G. T. Clark as President of the Section of Antiquities. The Rev. W. A. SCOTT-ROBINSON read a memoir by Mr. T. G. GODFREY-FAUSSETT, entitled "Canterbury till Domesday," in which the earliest known conditions of Kent were very ably and fully discussed, and the progress of the settlement upon the banks of the Stour, which acquired the name of Canterbury, was carefully traced to the latter part of the eleventh century. The reading of the memoir excited much interest, the President of the Section, in thanking its author, remarking upon the fresh light that had been thrown upon the subject, and comparing many of the early features of the site of the Metropolitan See with those of the northern Archiepiscopate. The memoir is printed at p. 369.

It had been arranged that the Historical Section should have been opened by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster. In consequence, however, of his late arrival, his promised discourse was postponed to the evening, and the Rev. E. VENABLES read the following short notice of St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, by its rector, the Rev. A. B. STRETTELL :—

"It is more with the view of eliciting the information of those better qualified to speak than myself, than as having anything novel to offer, that I have put together the following notices on a subject in which all Englishmen must be interested. It is something to know with certainty that within the walls of St. Martin's Church we stand upon ground that witnessed the worship of British Christianity; that the materials of which the present church is mainly composed sheltered Queen Bertha and her few companions when they offered their first prayers on British soil; and that the first king in England who embraced Christianity was baptized, if not in our ancient font, at all events on nearly the same spot on which it stands. No site possessing the same historic interest is more distinctly defined than that of St. Martin's Church. It is mentioned as a well-known land-mark in the earliest charters of St. Augustine's Abbey; but as regards the form of the original fabric all is uncertain. Beda (who, though he never left Northumbria, preserved the traditions brought there by Paulinus, the companion of St. Augustine, and in later times transmitted to him by his friends, Albinus and Nothelm) tells us that 'near the city of Durovernum (the Canterbury of the English), towards the east, a church had been built of old in honour of St. Martin, whilst the Romans still inhabited Britain.'

"The fame of the great French bishop was sufficiently established throughout Western Europe to have soon moved British Christians to dedicate a church to him, but if we take Beda's statement literally, the church at Canterbury could not have been built much before the year A.D. 400, for St. Martin of Tours only died in 397. It is quite as likely that the church was built at a still earlier time, and when restored for the use of Queen Bertha, received, at her request, the name of a saint who reminded her of her own country, of the Christian privileges she had there enjoyed, and of the famous monastery in which her widowed mother was passing her latest years. It was probably a small church, built according to the Roman model, with an apse at the east end, either semicircular or polygonal, like the early Anglo-Saxon churches, which were designed on the same plan. Whatever the form, name, or date of the early building, there can be little doubt but that it, in common with other churches standing in Canterbury, was laid waste when the English

forces, after the battle of Aylesford, occupied East Kent. The rage of the invaders burnt fiercest against the clergy.

“‘The victor,’ Beda tells us, ‘depopulated all the nearest cities and lands; public and private buildings alike were ruined, everywhere the priests were slain upon the altars.’ It is not necessary to suppose that the English took the trouble to destroy the churches to the very foundations; they were content to plunder them, set them on fire, and let the wind and weather complete their work. For some 120 years no Christian service was celebrated in St. Martin’s: though there is no evidence of its having been used like many others (St. Pancras, for instance,) for heathen worship. It probably looked up roofless to the heavens, a picture of the people to whom it once belonged. Other lands conquered by German hordes had assimilated their conquerors. In Spain, in Gaul, in Italy, religion, social life, administrative order, to a certain extent language, remained Roman. The language, the laws, the religion of the conquerors reigned undisputed in England. The original population was swept away into corners; it did not mix with the new people. The new England was a heathen country. So it remained until the church of St. Martin’s comes into prominence.

“Ethelbert, king of Kent, having by courage and conduct risen into importance in England, showed a desire, either from taste or policy, to renew that intercourse between Britain and France which had been interrupted by the English conquest; and to introduce among his own people some of the civilization of their neighbours. He sought in marriage Bertha, the only child of Charibert, the Frankish king of Paris. Gregory of Tours, a French contemporary historian, evidently regarded the alliance with some contempt. He speaks of Ethelbert as the son of some Kentish king or other.

“Bertha, like her kinsfolk, was a Christian. Her mother was, Gregory tells us, ‘not only a very wary dame (*valde cauta*—a quality much needed in Merovingian times), but a woman with a turn for the religious life, diligent in prayers and vigils, and giving alms always.’ Her uncle and guardian, Chilperic, though he was not Christian enough to lead a decently moral life, was Christian enough to make a stipulation that his niece should be allowed the free exercise of her religion, and be accompanied by a Frank bishop, as the ‘helper of her faith.’ We cannot but rejoice, when we read the accounts in Gregory of Tours, of the Frankish Court and its morals, that Bertha was transplanted from it to the rough but purer atmosphere of the Kentish shores. The old Roman society seems to have been almost everywhere fatal to the German character when brought into close contact with it. England was the only purely German nation that arose upon the wreck of Rome, and we ought to be thankful for it. The bishop who accompanied Bertha was called Liudhard. The name betokens his Teutonic origin. Bertha’s relations rightly judged that a man who spoke a language, at all events allied with the Anglo-Saxon, and who had some acquaintance with German habits of thought and life, would be more useful than one who, like most Frankish bishops, was of Romano-Gallic extraction. We are told little about him, except in later chroniclers, who spoke of the valuable instruction and support he gave to the young queen. He is said to have died shortly after the arrival of St. Augustine’s mission. In Somner there is preserved the picture of a shrine once existing in St. Augustine’s

Abbey Church, in which the names of King Ethelbert and his queen are associated with that of Liudhard (or Leotard), showing the estimation in which he was held. A still more interesting memorial is a (gold?) medal found some years ago in the churchyard of St. Martin's, and now deposited in the British Museum, with the inscription, 'Liupardus Eps.' Mr. Haigh, in a paper on the subject, states that in the Merovingian coinage the p is often substituted for the d; it is also possible that there may be an error in Beda's spelling; as Florus, his continuator, gives the name Liupardus. The medal is set as a pendant, and can scarcely have belonged to any body but Queen Bertha, or a lady of her Court, considering whom it represents and where it was found.

"For the French bride's use, then, the little church of St. Martin's was restored; and here, Beda tells us, she was accustomed to pray. For more than 27 years (according to the received date of her marriage) she repaired there, accompanied by but few, ministered to by her aged chaplain before her prayers for the conversion of her husband, and the nation over which he ruled, were answered. The thought of how her ancestress, Clotilda of Burgundy had prevailed in the case of Clovis, and been the beginning of the conversion of the Franks to the faith of Christ, may sometimes have encouraged her. We cannot, however, doubt that during this time her example produced an effect upon the mind of Ethelbert, and induced him to listen with more goodwill to the message brought to him by St. Augustine. At all events the marriage of Ethelbert with a Christian wife was seized upon by Gregory the Great as an opportunity for introducing the Christian religion into England. There is an interesting letter of his, written after Ethelbert's conversion, to Bertha (IX. 59), in which he urges her to continue her wholesome influence upon her husband's mind, urging that 'of old time, as a true Christian, she had disposed his heart, by the attraction of her virtuous conduct, to embrace the faith which she herself loved.' After Ethelbert's celebrated interview with St. Augustine, and his permission to the company of missionaries to reside in Canterbury, it is certain from Beda that St. Martin's was the church in which they were 'first accustomed to meet, to chant the psalms (as Gregory had taught them at Rome), to offer prayers, to celebrate the holy mysteries, to preach, and to baptize; until the king himself being converted, they received a wider license to preach in all parts, and to restore and build churches.'

"The day of Ethelbert's baptism was, according to local tradition, Pentecost, the 2nd June, 597. The place is not mentioned separately in Beda, but as the mention of his baptism immediately follows the above statement, that baptisms were celebrated in St. Martin's, it is only reasonable to suppose that the tradition recorded by later writers is correct.

"John Bromton, who wrote in the time of Edward III., repeats Beda's account in almost the same words, but adds, 'et ubi rex delectatus vitâ mundissimâ sanctorum, etc., baptizatus est.' Though his lateness of date takes very much from the value of his evidence, his distance from the scene of action makes it pretty clear that he had seen MSS. evidence which was at all events satisfactory to himself. Thomas of Elmham (1414), who had access to the MSS. of Sprott, a monk of St. Augustine's, who wrote a history of its foundation, and lived in 1270, says distinctly that Ethelbert was baptized at St. Martin's. One would be

glad to think that he was likewise baptized in the venerable font which now stands there : but there is no evidence which can support such a theory. It is plainly not of Roman work ; and as the church was only used for an oratory before the arrival of Augustine, it could scarcely have been needed. The interlacing semicircular arches, which form the upper ring (for it is evidently in two parts) would point in architecture to a much later period, but in such very superficial sketchy sculpture may only have been a work of fancy on the part of the artist. The lower ring might very well be of the tenth century ; work of that date and style is common in Italy. Mr. Godfrey-Faussett, however, thinks that the date may be established beyond a doubt by comparison with some similar work in St. Clement's Church, Sandwich, where a little Norman interior doorway has on its tympanum an ornament of interlaced circles and arches, so exactly resembling this of St. Martin's font, that they seem the work of the same hand. The general type of the architecture of St. Clement's is the ordinary Norman of the early part of the twelfth century.

"Queen Bertha is supposed to have died in the year 606. Her best praise is that history knows little of her, but that her work is still felt. We know not where she was first buried ; it might have been in St. Martin's Church, it might have been within the abbey precincts, near the road of Longport, where St. Augustine was first laid ; but it is certain that after the consecration of the great abbey church of SS. Peter and Paul, in the year 613, the bodies of Bishop Liudhard, of St. Augustine, and of Queen Bertha were removed from their previous resting-places, and solemnly interred in the north porch of the said church. This porch was called St. Martin's Porch, which has given rise to the erroneous supposition that Queen Bertha was buried at St. Martin's.

"I have been unable to find any other notices of St. Martin's Church. The building must tell its own history. It can scarcely have escaped the ravages of the Danes, when they visited Canterbury in their wrath. The present building was probably built in the early part of the thirteenth century, with much of the old materials, and to a certain extent on the old foundations. The excavations I have lately had made in the most likely parts outside the church have discovered no traces of other foundations. What exist appear to be very old, are not more than three feet deep, and contain much Roman tile, but nothing that can be identified as Roman mortar. Excavations under the pavement in the interior of the church might, perhaps, reveal the foundations of a smaller building, and those of the ancient apse. All the old prints of the church, of which Mr. Routledge has several, represent it as of the same dimensions as at present ; but in the autumn of 1874, when the old rough-cast was stripped from the south wall of the chancel, and a dilapidated buttress removed and restored, it was found that the end of an old eastern wall was embedded at that spot. On the same occasion a round-headed doorway in Roman tile was laid bare, and remains visible ; its lintel is only a few inches beneath the surface of the present gutter ; and likewise there were discovered the remains of a two-light window, of which the holes for the stanchions can be felt by the hand. The jambs of this window were covered with plaster, and inclined slightly towards the east. The oldest part of the wall-masonry, and that which presents the greatest likeness to Saxon work, is pronounced by experts to be at

the south-east corner of the nave, near which is a semicircular hewn stone buttress, which somewhat resembles one found in the tower of Sompting, Sussex. The south-west corner presents an assemblage of many kinds of stone, including the tufa so much used by the Romans.

"I may mention that old Saxon beads of coloured clay have been lately found in digging a grave at the eastern end of the church. Some living persons can remember a time when a north porch existed, of which traces may still be found. There are likewise indications in the masonry of a southern porch. The last extensive repairs and alterations were executed about thirty years ago, under the auspices and by the liberality of the Hon. D. Finch, auditor of Canterbury Cathedral, when much that was objectionable was cleared away; though some things were added which the better taste of the present day cannot approve.

"I may add, in conclusion, that it appears very desirable, that whilst the old material of the building should all be retained, and as little as possible added, it should be so disposed as to give a more decent appearance to the masonry of this venerable historical monument."

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Strettel, the meeting was adjourned.

In the afternoon a large party proceeded by train on the South-Eastern Railway to Chilham. Here they were most courteously and hospitably received by C. S. HARDY, Esq., who had provided excellent refreshments in a commodious tent upon the lawn, but unfortunately the weather was unpropitious. After an examination of the excavations made at the base of the Keep, Mr. G. T. CLARK gave a discourse upon the castle, of which the Keep is the only portion remaining. It is an octagonal tower, of which there is only another example in England, that of Orford. The external features of the structure are much concealed by ivy, and the interior has been much mutilated by alterations in this once-famous castle, with which, however, the present owner is dealing in an admirable manner, and for which he was heartily thanked by Mr. Clark on behalf of the Institute. The handsome Jacobean mansion of Mr. Hardy, close to the castle, and the church, with its many monuments, were visited on the way back to the station. In the return journey a pause was made to see the beautiful church of Chartham, with its fine-stained glass and window tracery, and the elaborate brass of Septvans with its canting heraldic bearing. The church was not yet out of the hands of the "restorers," and, generally speaking, their work received commendation; but the removal of this famous "brass" of Septvans, from its original position over the grave of the person commemorated, to the face of the transept wall could not be commended.

In the evening (at 9 P.M.) a *conversazione* was held in the temporary Museum, which, by the obliging courtesy of the Dean and Chapter, was formed in the Cathedral Library, a new and commodious building, and in which a numerous and brilliant audience had assembled.

The Very Rev. the DEAN of WESTMINSTER gave his promised discourse on "The Monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury." The Dean commenced by remarking that much he was about to say had been already said before—years ago. But there were some reasons which must make any treatment of this subject new. There were two very distinguished men whom they had to lament—his own dear friend and



relative, Albert Way, who was always ready to give his time and learning to explore the history of our more important buildings, and especially Canterbury,—the other was Professor Willis, who was the first person to bring fully to light the details of that remarkable plan of Christ Church Monastery at Cambridge, and who had the felicity of comparing that plan with the existing remains, and of comparing those remains with almost every other monastery in England. This was an age of comparative science, and Professor Willis was a comparative archaeologist, and he might almost be called the discoverer of Canterbury to the present generation. The monasteries of the Benedictine order were all built on the same plan, so, by being able to trace out that of Canterbury they could make out others that had puzzled them before. The monk Eadwin, who made the plan of Canterbury, now at Cambridge, (which was here exhibited), did so to show the waterworks by which the monastery was supplied with water; but in so doing, he had incidentally given all the materials lost. "No traditions," says one of our most accomplished modern travellers "are so enduring as those that are writ in water."

The history of Christ Church monastery was divided into three great periods. He was pleased to find that in Mr. Godfrey-Faussett's admirable memoir read that day, the author had confirmed his own impressions of the primitive city of Canterbury. Its earliest name, Durovernum, meant a wet marsh, and the monastery was planted in a morass. It was said by those who were present at the digging of the foundations of the north-western tower the skeletons of two men were found swallowed up in the morass, and they were supposed to have been attempting to get astride of an ox, which was also swallowed up. The monastery was founded in the time of King Ethelbert, and the two establishments of Christ Church and St. Augustine were not many yards apart. These corresponded with the establishments of St. Paul's, London, and Westminster Abbey. A similar state of things existed at Canterbury—perpetual jealousies between the two monasteries, and quarrels arising out of those jealousies. In those early times the Archbishops were much more closely connected with the monastery than they had been since, for they were practically its Abbots. He sometimes thought he could never forgive Lanfranc for destroying the old cathedral, which was on the plan of the basilica of St. Peter's at Rome. It was a basilica without transepts—a long oblong building—with an orientation which met both views of an eastward and westward position by an altar at each end, and with a crypt in imitation of the Roman churches. The crypt of Canterbury had a peculiar interest as being an imitation of the catacombs at Rome, and the parent of all the crypts in England. Adjoining the church, but separate from it, was a baptistery, dedicated to the Baptist, near where the Infirmary afterwards stood. The Roman road ran thence to St. Augustine's, and kings and great men were buried at its side. That also was a Roman custom, and these things showed how completely Christ Church Cathedral was a morsel brought from Italy and sunk down in this morass.

Two Archbishops of Canterbury gave Christ Church a peculiar interest. The first was Dunstan, one of the three most remarkable men of the Saxon period, and who, on account of his great contemporary importance, was buried on the south side of the altar. At the time of the great fire of



1174 his name was specially invoked in aid of their endeavours to arrest it. The second was Alphege, who was martyred by the Danes. A traitor let in the Danes—some said it was the Archdeacon—and Alphege was carried off, and as he was carried off a soldier struck him in the face, and the church of St. Alphege, no doubt, was built on the spot where that event occurred. He was then taken to Greenwich, there killed on refusing to pay a great ransom, and afterwards canonised.

The next period in the history of the monastery was that from the Conquest to the Reformation. There had been many changes in the hierarchy of England, but none was so complete as that of the Norman Conquest. The head of that revolution was Lanfranc, the Italian Archbishop. His first work was to get rid of the then existing building, and not a trace of the Saxon cathedral was left. Then came into existence the monastery shown in the plan of Eadwin the monk, and so well described by Professor Willis. Of such institutions very little remained that could be called history. There were two entrances to the monastery—Christ Church gate and the Green Court gate. The porter of the Green Court gate was often waked up in the dead of night by criminals seeking sanctuary. The Refectory was in the garden of the Bishop of Dover. One incident is stated in connection with it: there was once a great banquet in the Refectory, when Giraldus Cambrensis came down and dined with the prior on Trinity Sunday. He had left a curious account of the feast, a list of the dishes eaten and the liquids drunk, and how he thought a moderate use of speech by the monks would be better than the signs made by them, their whistling, hissing, &c., to which they had resort, because by the rules they could not speak to each other. In the cloisters Lanfranc used to sit to hear the little complaints of the monks. The Infirmary, the remains of which had been so well opened out, was used for the reception of the sick monks. Christ Church gate was built in 1517, the year in which Luther burnt the Pope's Bull, the year in which the "Arabian Nights" were produced in the East, and the year in which Sultan Selim built the walls of Jerusalem. In the third period of its history the buildings of the monastery were converted to the use of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and as they were allotted here they were in other monasteries. Having alluded to some of the remarkable men connected with the new *régime*, the Dean concluded by saying that he came back after a long absence, and found the Chapter still going on making improvements, and still finding new beauties in the grand remains of the monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury.

Mr. BERESFORD-HOPE, M.P., in tendering the cordial thanks of the company to Dean Stanley, adverted to the great gratification given to those present in being able to welcome the Dean's return, if only for a short time, to those scenes of absorbing historical interest which he had identified with his name by his graphic "Memorials of Canterbury."

Tuesday, July 22nd.

At 9 A.M. the general Meeting of Members of the Institute took place in the Guildhall, A. J. B. BERESFORD-HOPE, Esq., M.P. (*Trustee* of the Institute), in the chair.

Mr. BURTT, *Hon. Secretary*, read the balance-sheet for last year (printed at p. 333). He then read the following

“REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1874-5.

“In commencing their Report for the preceding year, your Committee were compelled to speak with much regret of some circumstances which greatly affected the welfare and interest of the Institute. The decease of Mr. Albert Way shed a deep gloom over the whole field of the proceedings of the Institute, and the unpleasant circumstances relating to the financial affairs of their late secretary, Mr. Willsher, seriously injured their monetary position and prospects. On account of these circumstances it was not in the power of your Committee to lay their usual financial statement before the members at the last Annual Meeting of the Institute. For some time after the Annual Meeting that statement engaged the anxious consideration of the Auditors and of the present secretary (Mr. Ranking), and was only presented to the Members in the number of the Journal concluding the year 1874. It will be there found (facing p. 384) that an item appears of ‘Money in late Secretary’s (B. Willsher) hands unaccounted for, £67 6s. 6d.,’ and it will be seen that the balance at the Bank at the close of 1873 was a small one.

“Under such circumstances, your Committee have much satisfaction in referring to the balance-sheet which has just been read, and congratulating the members upon their greatly improved financial position. This result is chiefly owing to the success of the Meeting held last year at Ripon, but it has also been much influenced by the care and attention bestowed upon the ordinary business relations of the Institute by Mr. Ranking, as it shows the important item in the accounts of ‘Annual Subscriptions’ as much above the average for some years. Those who have not had to deal with the actual business matters of societies like the Archæological Institute can scarcely know how greatly such an item in the yearly accounts of a society are affected by the acting secretary.

“The late Annual Meeting of the Institute—that held at Ripon last year—calls for the expression of the greatest satisfaction on the part of your Committee. It was well attended by members of the Institute, and very largely so by the inhabitants of Yorkshire. The excursions were made to cover a very extensive field, and included the consideration of many objects of the highest historical and antiquarian interest—reached often by a journey through charming natural scenery—and greatly enhanced by the very able discourses given by Mr. E. Sharpe, Mr. G. T. Clark, and others. The termination of the Ripon Meeting was also marked by a highly pleasing and gratifying circumstance. The members of the Yorkshire Archæological Society took advantage of the visit of the Institute to hold their Annual Meeting in union with ourselves, claiming only from us the addition of another day to our programme to be devoted to the consideration of the ancient defences of York, under the able guidance of Mr. Clark. The result of that further tax upon the time and attention of our able Vice-President was the admirable memoir upon the subject contributed by him to the Journal, and printed at p. 221 of vol. xxxi. The success of that

special visit of the Institute to York, where the Society was received in state, and most hospitably entertained by the Lord Mayor of the northern metropolis of England, augurs well for the prospect in store for us on the present occasion of the forthcoming visit to Dover in union with the members of the Kent Archaeological Society.

"The financial success of the Ripon Meeting has been already adverted to. The profits of that Meeting were far above the average for many years past, and they enabled your Committee to make a grant of £20 in aid of explorations carried on in the immediate neighbourhood of that place, which have resulted in a very satisfactory manner, as may be seen in the Memoir entitled 'Castle-Dykes' in the last number of the 'Journal.' That Meeting was also productive of many highly interesting and valuable contributions to the pages of the 'Journal' of the Institute, and of the contribution of materials for reading and discussion at two of its monthly meetings. One of the Memoirs then read has yet to be printed.<sup>2</sup>

"On previous occasions the strenuous efforts made by a member of the Institute, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., to secure legislative authority for the protection of the 'Ancient Monuments' of this country have engaged the cordial sympathies and support of your Committee. The difficulties in the way of obtaining such legislative action were known to be very considerable, and in their last report your Committee had to express their regret at the failure of the laudable attempts of the Honourable Member for Maidstone to secure the assent of the House of Commons to the passing of the enactment prepared by him. It is now a subject of the greatest gratification to your Committee to be able to announce that, even in opposition to the Government, the 'Ancient Monuments Bill' passed the House of Commons by a considerable majority (22) on the 14th of April last, and they think that the debate upon the occasion, in which another member of the Institute, Mr. Beresford-Hope, greatly assisted, will conduce in a very satisfactory manner to a long-wished for result. It is now with some confidence anticipated that the Government may assist the object in view by acting upon private representations in accordance with that decision of the House.

"With reference to another subject which has also previously occupied the notice of your Committee—the researches of Dr. Schliemann, upon the site of Homeric Troy—they have to refer with much pleasure to the very interesting lecture given before the Society of Antiquaries of London, on the 24th of June last, by Dr. Schliemann himself—a lecture the interest of which was much enhanced by the very able observations made on the occasion by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. Upon this subject—one of ever-engrossing interest to all educated minds—your Committee hope to be able to present some fuller observations on a future occasion, and they would now only observe that they contemplate with satisfaction several Memoirs in the 'Journal' of years gone by, which may have had no little effect upon the course of those recent investigations.

"The prosecution of archæological researches in ancient Rome continues with considerable vigour. It is, however, seriously affected by the heavy expenses of dealing with land, the value of which has been

<sup>2</sup> That on Ripon, and its Wakemen's Belt, now printed at p. 394.

enormously raised by the present conditions of the capital of Italy, which necessitates the building of a new city, and by the mercenary cupidity of owners. The valuable *résumé* of the operations the author has done so much to foster and guide was heard with much interest from Mr. Parker at our last monthly meeting, and which will shortly appear in the 'Journal'.<sup>3</sup>

"With much satisfaction your Committee beg leave to direct the attention of the Members to the circumstance of the 'Journal' of the Institute being now almost on a level with its issue—the number for June last, which has just been placed in the hands of its members, having been put upon the Council table within a fortnight of the conclusion of that month. This is a state of things almost unknown in the history of the Institute, but it is one which ought certainly to be fully sustained, and your Committee trust that the kind and able co-operation of their Members which has so largely conduced to this desirable circumstance will be continued, so as to enable the editor to maintain it.

"Your Committee are able to say that the 'General Index' to the first twenty-five volumes of the 'Journal' is making satisfactory, if not rapid progress; and they have a confident hope that it will be in the hands of Members in the course of the spring of next year. To a work of such importance, varying so much from an index to any one volume, involving careful and thoughtful consideration, together with much labour and attention to mechanical details, a due allowance of time should certainly be accorded; and your Committee trust that the work, when completed, will be worthy to take its place by the side of the other publications of the Institute. While upon this subject, your Committee would again advert to a circumstance noticed in their last report—the necessity of strengthening the executive of the Institute by the appointment of another Honorary Secretary to share the labours of Mr. Burt.

"In recording their deep sense of sorrow at the loss of departed friends and fellow-workers, the Committee have almost as difficult and painful a task to perform as fell to their lot last year in lamenting the death of Mr. Albert Way. They have now to deplore the decease of the Rev. ROBERT WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S., one of the earliest, and most earnest and able of the personal friends of Mr. Way, who joined him most cordially in the work of the Society he was so instrumental in forming, and to the success of which he so highly contributed. While so much has been written elsewhere upon the high qualifications and the laborious work of this very distinguished man (especially in the Cambridge newspapers, and in the *Saturday Review* of March 13, 1875), the Committee would simply refer to his work for the Institute. For many years the great feature of the Annual Meetings has been the perambulation of one of our Cathedrals or other great ecclesiastical structure under the able guidance of Professor Willis, and which generally followed a discourse full of fascination by its manner and matter which had been delivered upon the history of the structure, assisted by every aid which the pencil could give to guide and instruct the eye. Assembled as the Institute now is in that city whose beautiful Cathedral was the first subject of a long series of unrivalled archæological monographs from his pen, in the application of high scientific knowledge to the elucidation of architectural

<sup>3</sup> Printed at p. 275.

history, your Committee feel deeply oppressed with any attempt to do justice to such a name—of which, however, his many works will be his best memorial. In the late Archdeacon ORMEROD the Committee have to deplore the loss of an able and industrious archæologist, who did much to promote the science in his own immediate neighbourhood, who made many contributions to the 'Journal' and to the proceedings of the Society; in Sir JOSHUA ROWE, C.B., a distinguished and intelligent member of their body; in Dr. O'CALLAGHAN of Leamington, a hearty supporter of the Warwick Meeting, where he exhibited a selection of his valuable collection of autographs and MSS.; in Mr. DICKSON of Aluwick, a kind helper at the Newcastle Meeting; and in the Rev. J. S. HORNER of Mells, a hearty encourager of archæology in Dorsetshire. The name of Sir EDWARD SMIRKE demands a fuller notice, as he took an active share in the work of the Society in Winchester in 1845, and has very often done excellent service at the Annual Meetings, on the executive, and in the preparation of many and varied contributions to the 'Journal,' of which those relating to 'Original Documents' are full of the curious and comprehensive knowledge possessed by the author upon the subject of ancient customs, manorial rights, abstruse terms or phrases, and local peculiarities. In Mr. J. SEVERN WALKER of Malvern the Institute has lost an accomplished member of the architectural profession, who had achieved a position of well-deserved importance among the members of the Worcestershire Architectural Society. Mr. Severn Walker was a cordial supporter of the Worcester meeting, and did much to carry on the good work to which so great a stimulus was given by that gathering, and by which he assisted greatly in raising the standard of architectural taste in the district.

"The periodical changes in the Council of the Institute will be so affected by a Resolution of which notice has been given that they cannot take their usual place in this Report."

In referring to the proposed adoption of the Report several members expressed their great satisfaction with its contents, and with the general condition of the Society. These expressions of satisfaction were united with a kindly appreciation of Mr. Burt's labours, especially as regards the 'Journal,' and the Rev. Precentor VENABLES thought it a fitting occasion for a definite vote upon the subject. He therefore proposed the following Resolution:—

"This meeting desires cordially to acknowledge the services of Mr. Burt as Editor of the 'Journal' of the Institute, to which it considers the increased regularity of the appearance of the 'Journal' and the high excellence of the memoirs contained in it to be mainly due."

This was seconded by Mr. G. T. CLARK, with some observations expressive of his hearty concurrence, put from the Chair, declared to be passed with acclamation, and gratefully acknowledged.

In bringing forward the suggested changes in the Central Committee, Mr. BURT mentioned that Sir John Maclean had given notice of his intention to propose some alterations in the constitution, &c., of that body.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN, being called upon by the CHAIRMAN, introduced the following Resolution by some observations in support—

"*Resolved.*—That the following amendments be made in Sections II. and V. of the Regulations adopted at a meeting of the Institute held at Winchester on the 15th September, 1845 ('Arch. Journal,' ii. p. 317).



"Section II. 'That the designation of the Governing Body shall be from henceforth "The Council."'

"'That the Council consist of a President, six Vice-Presidents, three Honorary Secretaries, three Trustees, an Honorary Treasurer, and twenty-four ordinary Members.'

"Section V. 'That one Vice-President and six ordinary Members shall retire annually by rotation; that the whole, except the Vice-President, shall be immediately eligible for re-election; and that the retiring Vice-President shall be immediately eligible for re-election as a member of the Council.'

"That all the other regulations adopted at Winchester as aforesaid shall continue and remain in force, except as since amended."

(Signed)

"JOHN MACLEAN,

"CHARLES WM. BINGHAM."

The Rev. C. W. BINGHAM seconded the Resolution, and several remarks thereon having been made by various Members, it was put to the vote by the CHAIRMAN, and declared to be carried unanimously.

In accordance with that Resolution Mr. BURTT stated that the senior Vice-President was Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, and the Council recommended that on his retirement he should be immediately re-elected as a member of that body. The names of the senior members were also indicated, and, with the exception of Mr. C. S. GREAVES, who expressed his wish to retire in consequence of ill-health, were re-elected. Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM, was elected VICE-PRESIDENT in the place of Mr. MORGAN, Mr. STEPHENS, the senior Auditor, was elected in the place of Mr. GREAVES, and Mr. H. S. MILMAN appointed AUDITOR in the place of Mr. STEPHENS.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN then moved the adoption of the Report, which was seconded by the Rev. C. W. BINGHAM, and carried unanimously.

In reply to the CHAIRMAN, Mr. BURTT stated the condition of the correspondence as to the place of meeting for 1876. The principal competitor as the place of meeting for 1875 had been Colchester, which had never been even visited by the Institute, but about which there seemed some little difficulty respecting the public accommodation. On this point Mr. BURTT stated that the Council deferred their recommendation that Colchester be selected till further information had been obtained. A cordial invitation had also been received from Northampton, which was read. He considered that the desired information as to Colchester had been supplied by letters from which he read extracts, assuring the Council that any deficiency as to accommodation would be fully supplemented by private hospitality. The CHAIRMAN spoke strongly in favour of a meeting at Colchester, and he thought (as did others) there need be no fears as to full accommodation being afforded to members and visitors.

It was then moved by the Rev. C. W. BINGHAM, seconded by Mr. J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLEY, and carried unanimously, that Colchester be the place of meeting for 1876.

At 11.53 A.M. a large party started on the South-Eastern Railway for the excursion to Richborough and Sandwich. Halting at a point on the line nearest to Richborough, the party proceeded on foot to the site of the ancient *Rutupium*, whose venerable walls, still some twenty-three feet high in many parts, had withstood so many changes and destroying



agencies. Here Mr. G. DOWKER, F.G.S., of Stourmouth, met the visitors, and prefaced an excellent discourse upon the noble remains before them by remarks upon the topography of the site in Roman times, showing that it must have then been an island. He thought the place was one of the earliest occupied by the Romans, and here, he believed, both Cæsar and St. Augustine landed. The walls were a regular parallelogram, and were originally flanked by towers on the faces and at the angles. The central mass of masonry, known as St. Augustine's cross, which has been the subject of so many conjectures, was freely discussed, and the many endeavours made to solve the mystery in which it was enveloped were adverted to. In the course of the discussion, in which Sir W. James, Mr. Clark, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Scarth were the principal speakers, Mr. Dowker was cordially thanked for his interesting address.<sup>4</sup>

After roaming over the ruins the party strolled leisurely on to Sandwich, where luncheon was provided at the Fleur-de-Lis Hotel. At "Sandwich the Silent," as the place is not inaptly termed, there were many objects of great interest. At St. Peter's Church, the rector, the Rev. H. GILDER, gave a short notice of its special features, in which he was followed by Mr. Parker as to the structure, and by Mr. Bloxam as to the monuments. At St. Clement's Church, the vicar, the Rev. A. M. CHICHESTER, addressed the visitors. The tower, the only existing portion of the original church, is an excellent specimen of Norman work of the time of Henry II., the building is a very large one, and had been used for holding the Hundred Courts, and other local purposes, and has some good details of fourteenth century work. Proceeding through the town to the Quay, a pause was made at the picturesque Fishers' Gate, bearing the date 1581, and the route was continued to St. Mary's Church, a structure of Norman foundation, which had undergone many vicissitudes, and was now in the hands of "restorers." Here Mr. Chichester again addressed the party, and many comments were made upon various portions of the building. Before leaving, LORD TALBOT expressed the thanks of the party to Mr. Chichester for his kindness. The beautiful little Norman chapel of St. Bartholomew's Hospital was next examined, where the Rev. T. WOOD addressed the visitors upon the main points in the history of the structure and its intended restoration, and he was followed by Mr. PARKER upon its principal architectural features, and by Mr. BLOXAM upon the early monumental effigy of Simon de Sandwich.<sup>5</sup>

The company then concluded their pleasant visit to Sandwich, and left for Canterbury, stopping *en route* at Minster, where the vicar (Rev. A. Sitwell) kindly received the party at the church, the mother church of the Isle of Thanet, lately restored in a manner which called forth approving remarks. The party then returned to Canterbury.

In the evening a meeting of the Architectural Section was held in the Guildhall, ARCHDEACON HARRISON presiding.

The Rev. W. J. LOFTIE read a most interesting memoir on "The Painted Glass of the Thirteenth Century in Canterbury Cathedral,"

<sup>4</sup> See "Archæologia Cantiana" vol. viii. p. 1, for an "Account of the Society's researches in the Roman castrum at Richborough," by G. Dowker, Esq. To the memoir is appended a note by Mr. Godfrey-Faussett, expressing his opinion that

the Cross was the foundation for a Pharos.

<sup>5</sup> For a most interesting discourse upon the "History of Sandwich," by the Rev. R. Jenkins, see "Arch. Cant." vi. p. xlviii.

which called for many expressions of gratification from the audience. This Memoir will shortly appear in the "Journal."

Sir JOHN MACLEAN, then took the chair as Vice-President of the Historical Section, in which Mr. J. BAIN, read a short Memoir "On the tradition, commemorated by an inscription at Avranches, that Henry II. received Papal absolution there for his part in the murder of Becket." The inscription stated that the absolution was received at the door of the Cathedral from the Papal legate by the King kneeling, and Mr. Bain stated the authenticated circumstances of the King's purgation within the church of Avranches in the year referred to (1172), and showed that there was no cotemporary record of any penance having been done by him outside the church. He did not believe in the genuineness of the tradition, and the inscription was in the modern French character.

After some observations by the CHAIRMAN, the BISHOP OF DOVER, and CANON ROBERTSON upon Becket's name, the meeting was adjourned.

Friday, July 23.

The Historical Section met in the hall of St. Augustine's College at 10 A.M., Sir JOHN MACLEAN, Vice-President of the section, in the chair.

Mr. J. B. SHEPPARD read a Memoir on "The Archives of Canterbury Cathedral," which was illustrated by a large and very interesting display of curious MSS. and documents of various kinds, extending from Saxon times to the seventeenth century. As this Memoir will be given in the "Journal," it need only be here stated that it excited much pleasant interest both from its subject matter and its treatment, and at its termination, and after some observations by the Chairman and Mr. Burtt, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the author.

At 11 A.M., a large party assembled in the Chapter House to hear the Rev. E. VENABLES, Precentor of Lincoln, deliver an address on "The Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral," the President of the Institute, LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, being in the chair. Some plans were exhibited, but by an unfortunate mistake, the original plans and drawings of the late Professor Willis, with which the lecture was to have been illustrated, did not arrive. The lecturer began by the acknowledgment that his discourse was based entirely on the researches of the lamented Professor; but the treatment of the subject was entirely his own, and the able discourse which he gave excited the fullest attention and high gratification in its hearers. In reply to some strictures upon the demolition of the north-western tower, the noble fragment of Lanfranc's work, forty years ago, CANON ROBERTSON gave some explanations. ARCHDEACON HARRISON also remarked upon the state of the Chapter House, and the lecturer concluded by referring to the recent discovery of further portions of the fourteenth-century choir screen, as detailed in the "Journal" (p. 86), and expressing a hope of its "rehabilitation." At the conclusion of the discourse, Mr. Venables led his large following into the Cathedral from the cloisters, by the door through which Becket entered before his murder, and directed their attention to the main points of architectural interest in the structure mentioned in his discourse. At the place of the Martyrdom CANON ROBERTSON read some remarks upon that event and its supposed relics, showing the baseless character of the "verger's tale" of the piece of stone being cut from the

pavement and preserved at Rome. In the Trinity Chapel Mr. BLOXAM spoke upon the subject of the Monuments, and Mr. S. TUCKER (*Rouge Croix*) upon the badges and heraldic bearings. The party then descended into the crypt, and at the conclusion of the perambulation, LORD TALBOT expressed the cordial thanks of the party to Mr. Venables.

The meeting of the Architectural Section was resumed in St. Augustine's Hall, at 2.30 P.M., Mr. J. H. PARKER, C.B., in the chair.

Mr. R. P. PULLAN read a Memoir "On the revival of Polychromatic Decoration in Churches." This valuable communication was illustrated by a great number of richly-coloured drawings, chiefly from foreign examples. It excited considerable attention and interest, and has been already printed in the "Journal" (p. 260).

At about 4 P.M., the company assembled at the east end of the Cathedral, to perambulate the precincts under the guidance of Mr. Parker, who commenced by pointing out the great extent and completeness of the monastic buildings, and especially those portions devoted to hospitality and the entertainment of strangers. The remains of the infirmary, dormitory, treasury, and refectory were visited in their turn, and their special features examined. In the cloisters, the strange manner in which work of the Decorated Period clashed with the beautiful Early English work was much remarked. Archdeacon Harrison's house, formerly a chapel, and the so-called baptistery—a portion of the lavatory—were next visited; and the perambulation concluded by an examination of the pentice cloister leading from the cellarer's house to the Guest-hall, and the remains of the kitchen. Unfortunately, the weather was rather unfavourable, and somewhat marred the enjoyment of the afternoon. The Very Rev. the Dean and Mrs. Payne Smith threw open their handsome house and grounds, and most hospitably entertained the company at a garden party, which was very numerously attended. Quite late in the evening a select performance of music was given in the choir of the Cathedral, the effect of which was exceedingly grand, and much heightened by the darkness made visible by the few lights scattered about the noble building.

#### Saturday, July 24.

At 9.10 A.M., a large party left by the South-Eastern Railway for the excursion to Hythe, &c. The first point of interest was the Old House at Westenhanger, the seat of the Poynings family, from whom it passed to Henry VIII., who had intended to reside there and unite the park to that of Saltwood. Some remains of the Norman building exist, but the greater portion is of the time of Henry VIII. Thence carriages were taken for Lymne, the "Portus Lemani" of the Romans. By some mischance the party here became divided, a portion inspecting the church and the interesting Archidiaconal house on the cliff, under the care of the Rev. Canon Jenkins and Mr. Parker, while the greater number at once descended the hill to the Roman *castrum*, where Mr. C. ROACH-SMITH gave an able discourse on the site. There was a fine view from this spot over the rich lands of Romney Marsh, the crescent of martello towers on the sea-beach, and the "military canal" of Pitt, at the foot of the cliff down which the *castrum* which protected the now-forgotten Roman port had been precipitated by a landslip. The route was then continued to Hythe, where the fine

urch, in course of restoration by Mr. Street, was examined and duly descanted upon by Mr. PARKER. Much of the work was probably copied from Canterbury, and its very beautiful Early-English choir and chancel, with the trefoil-headed windows and sedilia attracted much admiration. The ossuary in the crypt, said to contain about 30,000 skulls and bones, was the subject of some speculation. Passing on to the Town Hall, the company were most hospitably entertained at luncheon by Mr. Mackeson, the mayor. The collection of local documents, seals, and other objects of interest were afterwards inspected, but more justice would have been done to them in the museum at Canterbury.<sup>6</sup>

Carriages were then resumed for Saltwood Castle. Here the Rev. CANON JENKINS gave an historical sketch of the building, which formerly belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury. Having conducted the party over portions of the building and round the exterior, Mr. G. T. CLARK gave the following notice of its principal features:—

"This ancient and well-fortified Archiepiscopal seat stands in a hollow about half a mile within the southern escarpment of the Kentish chalk range and at the head of a short but deep ravine, down which a small brook employed in the defences of the castle flows into the adjacent sea, and was at one time the backwater of the port of Hythe. The parish is said to have derived its name from the employment of its underwood in the production of salt by evaporation. Kilburne, one of the predecessors of Hasted, attributes the foundation of the fortress to a son of Hengist, but, however this may be, the lordship seems to have been granted by Canute in 1036 to Christ Church, Canterbury, and it was probably then a place of strength.

"At the Norman Conquest it belonged to the Archbishop, and at the compilation of 'Domesday' was a part of his 'Terra militum,' being held by knight service by Hugh de Montfort. His grandson, third of the race, lost it by attainder, as did his successor, Henry de Essex, the craven standard-bearer of Henry II. It was then seized by the King, and was a part of the estates to which Becket laid claim. The tradition is that Morville and his confederates rested here on their way to Canterbury on the night preceding the murder of the Archbishop. King John, in the seventh year of his reign, restored the castle to the Church, and from that time it became an Archiepiscopal residence, in the military charge of a Constable. Archbishops Sudbury and Courtenay specially contributed to its splendour late in the fourteenth century, while their successor, Arundel, employed it less worthily as a Lollard prison. Here also Chicheley held state a few years later. By Warham and Cranmer it was demised to the Crown and finally alienated from the See, save for a short interval in the reign of Mary. It is now and has probably been deserted for about 300 years, but the process of decay was hastened by the occurrence of an earthquake in 1580, by which some of the buildings were thrown down.

"In plan the castle much resembles one type of earthwork in use in the eighth and ninth centuries, and of which Hedingham is a good example. Its central part consists of a large knoll, levelled on the surface, rounded or rather oval in figure, and scarped all round into a ditch of which a part is natural, part artificial. Appended to the inner

<sup>6</sup> See "Arch. Cant." v. p. xli. for an account of the Museum formed at Hythe at

the Annual Meeting of the Kent Society there in 1862.

ward, covering its eastern half, and outside its ditch is a lunated and slightly lower platform, which also has its ditch, for the most part natural, though scarped and deepened by art. The ditches communicated, and the outer one, common to both wards, is in part very wide and deep, being a natural valley. It is crossed, to the south of the castle, by a stout bank, the object of which was to pen back the waters of the brook, and thus flood the ditch at two different levels.

"The plan of the works in masonry has been governed by the older earthworks. There is no Keep. In its stead a strong and unusually lofty curtain has been built upon the crest of the scarp, strengthened by several mural towers, and entered by a splendid gatehouse. This formed the inner ward. Within this ward was the well, and against its south and west walls were placed the hall, chapel, and other domestic buildings. The outer ward was included within a lower but equally strong curtain, also provided with mural towers. This wall crossed the inner ditch and abutted upon the curtain of the inner ward. The main approach was from the village and church on the west, at first along the counterscarp of the main ditch, and then entering the outer ward by a plain rectangular gatehouse, composed of a basement and upper floor, fortified by a drawbridge, grate, and gates, and placed in the cross wall. From this entrance the road is continued along the counterscarp, commanded by the curtain of the inner ward, until it reaches the great gatehouse.

"It may be that a part of the wall of the inner ward, and the whole of its foundation, is of late Norman date. There are some pilaster strips and other indications that justify this opinion, and there is a small postern which may be of Early Decorated or even earlier date. But the greater part of the work is later. The chapel, placed above a crypt or cellar, with a timber floor and roof, stands against the curtain. It was a large and handsome room, with arcades of six arches on each side, resting upon a string, and pierced for three windows each of two lights, and cinquefoils. The east window and the west wall are gone. The style is rather early Perpendicular. There seems to have been, as at St. David's, two halls, one upon a vaulted crypt, which is tolerably perfect. The domestic buildings were extensive.

"The great feature of the castle at this time is the inner gatehouse, a large and lofty rectangular pile, with bold drum towers capping its outer angles and flanking the gate. It has a basement and three upper stories. The portal is a lofty, high-pointed arch, set in a square-headed recess which contained the lifted bridge, the chain holes for which remain. High up three very bold corbels support a machicolation of four apertures, the curtain of which is capped by an embattled parapet, having a crest level with the base of the parapets of the towers. The portal passage is broad and lofty, and vaulted throughout. It has a double portcullis, two sets of gates, and three *meurtrières* or apertures in the vault, now closed. The gatehouse is probably the work of Archbishop Sudbury, closely resembling the west gate at Canterbury, though on a larger scale, but it seems to have been completed by Courtenay, whose well-known 'torteaux' are upon the exterior spandrels. The outer part of the entrance is groined and ribbed, five ribs springing from each angle to meet nine circles in the cross ridge ribs which are horizontal. The inner part has a plain banded vault, strengthened by champe'd ribs. On each side are lodges, and the chambers within the towers are hexagonal.



Altogether this is a very fine example of a military gateway of the time of Richard II."

The route was resumed to Lyminge, where Canon JENKINS discoursed upon the very remarkable church to which he has given so much attention. This, nearly upon the site of the earliest Christian church of the district, in which Ethelberga, wife of Edwin of Northumbria, is said to have been buried in 633, is built of Roman materials on a Roman site, and is a place of great and varied interest. Mr. PARKER followed Canon Jenkins with some observations, and there was a store of valued MSS. and other objects displayed for the gratification of the visitors, but the time for the return train was unfortunately at hand, so that some disappointment was experienced by a hurried departure.

On Sunday afternoon, His Grace the Primate preached in the cathedral to a very large congregation from the 52nd verse of Matthew xiii.

Monday, July 26.

This was the day appointed for the Dover Excursion, in union with the Kent Archæological Society, and was so numerously attended that the railway accommodation was insufficient. At the Lord Warden Hotel carriages were in attendance for the ascent to the castle. Here, at Noon, Mr. G. T. CLARK commenced with a short general sketch of the castle, and then led the greater number of his large party through the interior of the Keep, which is filled with military stores. On the roof, Mr. Clark again addressed the audience, directing their attention to the solid construction of the work and the view of the surrounding defences. Descending by another passage to the exterior of the Keep, Mr. Clark took up a position near the gateway of the Inner Ward, and gave an admirable discourse upon the noble structure before the company. This is printed at p. 436. Passing thence into the church of St. Mary Within-the-Walls, where Mr. Parker described this interesting specimen of very early ecclesiastical architecture, the original parts of which—and they were very considerable—he felt must belong to the Romano-British period. The church had been twice rebuilt, and had in it some very good "long-and-short" work. The change for the better, from what it was forty years ago, was very decided. Returning to the exterior, the slopes round the Roman *Pharos* were covered by the visitors, where Mr. MACKESON exhibited a small plan made by Capt. Peek, and read a letter from Mr. C. Roach Smith, giving a careful description of this singular structure, founded upon a survey made by Capt. Peek, and a notice of the various references made to it by writers of various periods, and to similar buildings, especially that of Boulogne. The party then passed through the "Constable's Gate," the finest feature of the place, upon which Mr. Clark made some observations; and having rambled about in its vicinity for a short time, the carriages were resumed for the Town Hall, where the company partook of an excellent dinner, the President of the Kent Archæological Society, EARL AMHERST, being in the chair. The usual loyal toasts having been duly honoured, others, appropriate to the occasion, followed, Sir WALTER STIRLING proposing that of "The Royal Archæological Institute," and Sir WALTER JAMES "The Kent Archæological Society," with their respective Presidents, who responded. ARCHDEACON HARRISON proposed "The Town of Dover," coupled with the name of the Mayor, who acknow-



ledged the compliment. The company then separated, the members of the Kent Society adjourning to inspect the remains of the Priory, and to attend an evening meeting in the Refectory of St. Martin's Priory, where papers were read. The greater portion of the members of the Institute returned to Canterbury, where a *Conversazione* was held at 9 p.m. in the temporary museum. While the company were waiting for the preparation of Mr. Parker's illuminated slides in illustration of his report of recent investigations in the Colosseum of Rome, some "Notes" by Mr. T. GODFREY-FAUSSETT, were read upon Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, and the memorials of his murder, which were exhibited in one of the cases. Mr. Parker's discourse then followed, and excited much interest, the illuminated slides producing a most vivid reproduction of many of the more remarkable features in the late discoveries at Rome.

Tuesday, July 27.

At 10 a.m. the historical section met in St. Augustine's Hall, Mr. J. H. PARKER, C.B. in the chair. In the absence of the author, the Rev. Dr. BAILEY, Warden of the College, read a memoir by the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, M.A., entitled "Vestiges of St. Augustine's Abbey without the walls of Canterbury." An elaborately executed ground plan was exhibited in illustration of the complete restoration of this once-famous Abbey, which Mr. WALCOTT reproduced by a careful analysis of numerous passages in chroniclers and other writers. Mr. Walcott concluded by giving a list of the Abbots, chiefly collected from original sources, and, among many curious details referring to some of the officials of the Abbey, gave the particulars of the great Installation Feast of Ralph de Bourne, consecrated Abbot in 1309; and extracts from a "compotus" of the Abbey of 25 Henry VIII. preserved at Lambeth. Our limited space prevents further justice being done to this valuable contribution. The Rev. H. M. SCARTH followed with a memoir "On the Evidences of Roman occupation in Kent," which will be given in a future portion of the *Journal*. Mr. G. DOWKER (who, so obligingly, acted as *cicerone* at Richborough) read a memoir "On the landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain," which will also be given in the *Journal*. The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON brought the business of the day and of the meeting to a close by giving a notice of the "Great Fires," by which the cathedral had suffered, and especially that of three years ago, of which he gave some curious and interesting details. He traced its cause to the ignition of the "tinder wood" under the gutter in which the plumber's fire was placed, the lead being particularly thin at that spot.

At Noon the concluding meeting was held in the Guildhall, Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE in the chair, the Mayor of Canterbury being on his right hand. His Lordship having explained the circumstances which had prevented Sir Walter James from attending, detailed votes of thanks were passed to the Mayor and Corporation, the Dean and Chapter, and the Warden of St. Augustine's College for the excellent accommodation placed at the disposal of the Institute; to the contributors of discourses and memoirs, and of objects for the museum; to the Corporation and citizens of Canterbury, the Very Rev. the Dean, C. S. Hardy, Esq., and the Mayor of Hythe for their courteous and liberal hospitality; and to the Local Committee—with special reference to the

valuable help afforded by Mr. T. G. Godfrey-Faussett—for their assistance in the necessary arrangements. These expressions of gratification on the part of the Institute at the great success and most pleasant cordiality of the meeting were chiefly conveyed by Sir J. Maclean, Rev. H. M. Scarth, Mr. Fortnum, Rev. C. W. Bingham, Col. Pinney, and Mr. J. H. Parker; and acknowledged by His Worship the Mayor of Canterbury, the Bishop of Dover, the Very Rev. the Dean, the Rev. Warden of St. Augustine's, and Mr. Brent. A list of persons proposed as members of the Institute was read over; it was announced that Colchester has been chosen as the place of meeting for 1876, and the proceedings of the Canterbury Meeting terminated.

#### The Museum.

By the courteous permission of the Dean and Chapter this was located in the library of the cathedral, a new and spacious room built on a portion of the Norman dormitory. It was formed under the able care and superintendence of Mr. J. Brent, F.S.A., and Mr. T. G. Godfrey-Faussett, F.S.A., Auditor to the Chapter. To the latter gentleman especially, much praise is due for bringing together so large and very interesting a collection. Inheriting the zeal and knowledge of his great-grandfather, who formed the famous "Faussett Collection" from the results of his own investigations, Mr. Godfrey-Faussett's former position as Secretary of the Kent Archæological Society had given him more than ordinary facilities as regards such matters, in addition to his previously extensive knowledge of the archæology of the county. The books forming the Chapter library were almost entirely hidden by a screen, on which were judiciously arranged a good collection of portraits of local celebrities. Conspicuous among these were the paintings by Cornelius Jansen, who resided between the years 1630 and 1640 at Bridge, near Barham Down, and, says Walpole, "drew many portraits for gentlemen in the neighbourhood." Mr. Hammond, of St. Alban's Court, sent eight of these portraits, and three were contributed by other owners. Among Mr. Hammond's was that of Lady Bowyer, called, from her great beauty, "the Star in the East." The other portraits by this distinguished artist were those of Isaac Bargrave, Dean of Canterbury, Dr. W. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood (born at Folkestone), Sir John Smith, Sir John Dormer, Lady Dormer, Sir Geo. Juxon, Lady Juxon, Col. Robert Hammond, Sir Dudley Digges, Master of the Rolls, and Mrs. Godfrey. Among the other local celebrities, whose portraits covered the temporary walls of the museum, were those of Sir W. Hardres, of Hardres Court, *ob.* 1764, "the last of his race;" the Rev. W. Gostling, minor canon of the cathedral, and author of "Gostling's Walk in and about the City of Canterbury;" Sir John Boys, Recorder of Canterbury and founder of Jesus Hospital there; Deans Nicholas Wootton, and Thomas Nevil; Sir Cloudesley Shovel; Bryan Faussett, the antiquary, and former of the "Faussett Collection;" Sir T. Godfrey of Heppington; Sir Edmond Berry Godfrey (two portraits), and other members of the family; W. Lambarde, author of the "Perambulation of Kent;" Henry Oxenden of Barham, a hero of the Civil War; the Earl of Devon, by G. Romney; Sir P. Honywood, Governor of Portsmouth; Capt. Toke of Godinton, and Lady Diana his wife.

An important and considerable collection of Municipal Insignia was

arranged on a stand in the centre of the museum. The large maces, about twenty in number, were secured in an upright position, and around them were grouped smaller maces; "moot" and other horns, staves, bells, seals, and other official objects.<sup>7</sup> In mediæval times many of the Corporate bodies in Kent were of much greater importance than at the present time, and it may be said to their credit that they still possess some very curious and early specimens of official Insignia. The State sword of Canterbury, given to the city by James I., occupied a conspicuous place. It is inscribed:—

"This Sourde was graunted by our Gracious Sovereigne Lord Kinge  
 Jeames to this City of Canterbury  
 And to Thomas Paramore Esquire  
 Beinge then Mayor of the same Citty to be Borne before him and al<sup>l</sup>  
 others that shall succede him"

On the reverse is a quotation from *Leviticus* xix.

Beyond the inscription, on a globe labelled "Cantorbury" is a figure of Justice, and on a label above it "Justitia." The original handle is encased in one of silver, with engraved scroll work, "C. R." for Charles I., and the Royal Arms. Among the "burghmote" horns, one of the most remarkable and artistic was the bronze horn belonging to Dover, though it is probably not the earliest. It is covered with a graceful foliated ornament in relief, and inscribed on a band circling round the wide part of the horn, and ascending it "JOHANNES AGLA DE ALEMAINE ME FECIT," each letter of "AGLA" being divided by a *cross potent*, and the word included between two others. The Queenborough "Wand" also claims special notice. It is a thin rod of oak, five feet long, and is said to be that given to the corporation by Edward the Third, by whom the town was named in honour of Queen Philippa. In 1818 a silver case was made for its preservation, inscribed "The Wand of Office used by the Mayors of Queenborough according to tradition for centurys past," &c. One of the small silver maces of Queenborough seemed to be an early iron mace coated over. A small silver mace belonging to Rye has the inscription "I. D. May 1570 I. I. S." The same corporation also sent an elegant bronze bell inscribed "O mater Dei memento mei" round the upper rim, and "Petrus Chineus me fecit 1566" round the lower rim—between these is a bold bas relief of Orpheus playing to the brutes. Sandwich sent one of the coronation mazer bowls to which its "Barons" were entitled for carrying the King's canopy at the Coronation. In the glass cases between the columns the smaller and more precious objects in the Museum were arranged (as usual) in chronological order. Among these the "pre-historic" portion was inconsiderable, the county not having been remarkable for such objects, and Lord Talbot de Malahide, Mr. J. Brent, and Mr. G. Payne contributed the only specimens, about sixty in number. The Kent Archæological Society sent some fine specimens of British gold coins. Mr. Evans's bronze celt, found in removing one of the early mounds thrown up for the defence of Canterbury, and referred to in Mr. Godfrey-Faussett's able memoir printed in the present "Journal" (p. 371) attracted some attention. Mr. Trimmell exhibited an interesting evidence of the Celtic occupation of Canterbury in an *armilla*. Lord Talbot contributed two celts of very dark stone and peculiar form, found a few years ago

<sup>7</sup> See Arch. Jour. vi. p. 412, for an account of the Corporate and other seals of Dover.

in Ashanti, and two rings of the precious metal. Mr. Woodruff also exhibited three small Celtic urns from a barrow at Ringwould, and some beads; and Mr. Brent brought a gold torques from Ireland, and bronze dagger handle, of the Celtic period, and some flint flakes and arrow heads. The "Roman" section of the museum was good. Its chief contributors were Mr. G. Payne, Mr. Woodruff, Mr. G. Dowker, and Mr. Walter, each of whom sent collections of Samian, Upchurch, and other pottery, among which were many excellent examples of form or workmanship, for which the ware of Upchurch was so remarkable.

A Roman inscribed altar found at Petham, some glass *unguentaria*, &c., fibulæ, and bronze objects of various kinds were sent by Miss Pout, Mr. Parry, Mr. Brent and others. The "Faussett Collection" alone was an excellent illustration of objects of use and personal ornament in the times of our "English" ancestors. It has been so well described and its history so well told in the "Inventorium Sepulchrale," edited by Mr. C. Roach Smith, that it need only be remarked how highly the opportunity of again examining this extraordinary collection of precious and beautiful objects of the Anglo-Saxon period in its native county was appreciated.<sup>8</sup> Two large cases were filled with the choicest specimens thus kindly contributed by the Trustees of the "Brown Museum" in Liverpool, to which Mr. Mayer, its munificent purchaser, has transferred the collection. Other objects of the same period, and many of them worthy of more than this too slight notice, including an early memorial stone from Sandwich, with a Runic inscription,<sup>9</sup> were also exhibited by the Kent Archæological Society from the Charles Museum at Maidstone, the Canterbury Museum, the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Amherst, and Mr. Trimnell.

A considerable number of early MSS., illuminated and printed books, were arranged on the tables or in cases. Conspicuous among these was a large selection from the rich stores of the Cathedral Archives, of which Mr. Sheppard had given so excellent an account, from the Charter, actually written by Archbishop Dunstan, and attested in the remarkable phrase "Ego Dunstan indignus Abbas Rege Eadredo impetrante hanc domino meo hæreditariam cartulam dictitando composui et propriis digitorum articulis perscripsi" (printed in Kemble's *Cod. Dipl. ccccxv.*); with others signed by the crosses of William I. and his Queen, and by Lanfranc and Wulstan; to documents of the seventeenth century. They were selected with much care for their historical importance, the interest of their signatures, handwriting, and seals. As regards the seals, attention was drawn to their skilful repair, and the care taken to prevent future damage by surrounding them with a metal ring. The Ven. Archdeacon Harrison made a good display of early and rare MS. and printed books, chiefly devotional, comprising some beautiful specimens of "Horæ," Burnett's life of Bishop Bedell, some curious Tracts, a superb copy of Worlidge's *Gems*, printed on satin, and several of Ireland's forgeries. He also

<sup>8</sup> See Arch. Jour. vol. xi. pp. 51-53, for reference to the negotiations respecting this invaluable collection with the trustees of the British Museum, previous to its purchase by Mr. Mayer in 1854.

<sup>9</sup> See "Archæologia Cantiana," vol. vii.

p. 164, for "Notes in illustration of the Runic Monuments of Kent," by the Rev. D. H. Haigh. At p. 227 the inscription on the stone in question is given "RAHABUL."

exhibited some rare water-colour drawings and engravings of portions of the cathedral and precincts, and of other parts of Canterbury. The Rev. J. F. Russell exhibited a very interesting collection of illuminated Missals, rare early printed books, autographs of distinguished persons, a diptych of Hans Memling, several specimens of sculpture in ivory, an etui case, and other objects of personal use. Mr. Loftie brought four illuminated MS. bibles, a fine thirteenth century initial letter, and a fifteenth century reliquary. Several early MSS. belonging to Fordwich and Romney were also exhibited. Mr. Octavius Morgan brought a Minister's Account of Dartford Priory, 14 Hen. VIII., and the Rev. J. W. Bliss sent a volume of "Horæ." Numerous rings of various periods, were exhibited by Mr. Trimmell, Mr. Mason, and others, among which was a fine fifteenth century inscribed gem, in a setting of the period, brought by Mr. Godfrey-Faussett. The curious Mazer bowls of Harbledown Hospital, in one of which is a crystal, said to have been worn by Becket in his shoe, and other relics of that Institution, were conspicuous objects. Numerous drawings, paintings, and engravings of buildings in Canterbury and the neighbourhood were contributed—some of which are their only existing evidences. Among Mr. Godfrey-Faussett's contributions was a singular example of early pictorial art, two leaves of a triptych, representing the life of Job. The memorials of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, chiefly exhibited by Mr. Godfrey-Faussett were curious. The following notes upon the subject by that gentleman, which were read at the last *Conversazione* in the Museum, are interesting as clearing up the confusion previously existing respecting the name.

"There are here exhibited two portraits of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, the Justice for Westminster, whose murder in 1678 (he was found strangled and stabbed on Primrose Hill) created such a popular fury in connection with what was known as the Popish Plot. Four men accused by Titus Oates and his accomplices were executed for the murder, but all died protesting their innocence, and the evidence against them was scarcely strong enough to warrant their apprehension in calmer days. The opinion of Roger North is the most likely solution of the mystery, viz., that the murder was done by Oates and his gang themselves, with the idea, which proved abundantly successful, that the murder of a well-known Protestant magistrate, who had just received Oates' depositions against the Roman Catholics would at once be attributed to the Catholics themselves and go to confirm Oates' assertions and the existence of the plot.

"He was born on the 23rd of Dec., 1621, at Hodiford, his father's house in Sellinge, near Ashford, the eleventh of the eighteen children of Thomas Godfrey, whose picture hangs adjoining a second son of the family of Godfrey of Lydd, in Romney Marsh and of Heppington near this city, who was for some years M.P. for Romney. The domestic chronicle of this Thomas Godfrey exists, and mentions the birth and christening of his son Edmund<sup>1</sup> as 'Edmund Berry,' the second name being that of his godfather, 'John Berrie, Esq., captain of the foot company of the town of Lidd.' It is curious to notice that even his contemporaries seem to have been unable to understand that his Christian name was a double one, and almost invariably write of him as Sir Edmundbury or Edmundsbury, perhaps fancifully connecting it in their minds with the

<sup>1</sup> It is printed in the "Topographer and Genealogist" for March, 1849.



name Bury St. Edmunds, and in this form his name has descended in history.

"He and many of his brothers became merchants in London, and Michael, for some time was Member for the City. Edmund was a timber merchant, and had a wharf, where there are wharves no longer, on the river bank just behind Northumberland House. He had been one of the few men of authority who had stayed in London and preserved order during the Plague, and had again been very active at and after the Fire. In acknowledgment of these services the King had presented him with two silver tankards with appropriate inscriptions, and representations both of Plague and Fire. It is not clear whether either of these original tankards still exist—they are recorded to have been eighteen inches high. But exhibited here to-day is a smaller tankard, apparently by its inscription given by him to some friend in commemoration of this gift of the king. It enumerates his services so rewarded, and gives apparently copies of the original representations of the Plague and Fire. The Hall-mark on the tankard is two years later than the date which it gives to the king's gift.

"The state of the public mind after the murder expressed itself in some curious memorials which still survive. Good Protestants affected to go about in fear of their lives, and invented and carried the "Protestant flail," probably the original of our 'life-preserver.' Exhibited here is another and more delicate weapon, a Protestant dagger, with the inscription 'MEMENTO GODFREY PROTOMARTYRIS PRO RELIGIONE PROTESTANTUM' with the date. Medals also were struck, one of which is here exhibited. On one side is a bust of Sir Edmund undergoing strangulation, with the inscription 'MORIENDO RESTITUIT REM E GODFREY;' on the reverse is the scene of his strangulation, the Pope standing with a Bull of pardon in one hand, the other in the attitude of benediction; 'TANTUM RELIGIO POTUIT' is the inscription here, and on the rim of the medal are the words 'CERVICE FRACTÂ FIDEM SUSTULIT ATLAS XNS. 1678.' Packs of playing cards too were made and used, each card with a representation of some scene in the murder as described by Oates, or in his so-called Popish plot. One of these packs, very nearly complete, is exhibited in our group of these memorials.

"The upper of these two pictures is the original portrait, attributed on an early engraving to Sir Godfrey Kneller. It is exhibited by the Vestry of St. Martin's, Trafalgar Square, in which parish Sir E. B. G. lived and in which church he was buried. The lower one is a copy of the upper, exhibited by Mr. Wildman Lushington of Norton Court, an estate inherited from Sir Edmund's brother Benjamin. We have purposely hung Thomas Godfrey, his father, opposite to William Lambarde, the 'Kentish Perambulator,' for Lambarde's daughter was his first wife. Sir Edmund was never married."

In the *Arch. Journal*, vol. xvi. p. 175 is a complete description of the "medals of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey," by the late Mr. E. Hawkins of the British Museum. In this it will be seen that the error as to the Christian name is still preserved. The medal exhibited in the Museum at Canterbury is "No. 2" of that series. The tankard shown was sent by Mr. R. Jacomb Hood, who gave a notice of it in "Notes and Queries, 4th Series, vol. xii." Reference is made in the same volume of the "Journal" (p. 178), to another tankard given by Sir Edmund in



commemoration of the great fire, belonging to the Corporation of Sudbury.

Among the miscellaneous objects exhibited were the Iceland and Norwegian Celts, brooches, and other ornaments brought by Sir Chas. Anderson, Bart.; Lord Talbot's mail armour and helmet, recently brought from Rome; Mrs. M'Queen's beautiful tortoiseshell casket with silver clasps and mountings, taken from the Dutch governor of Amboyna; the Spanish cards brought home with other "curiosities" by John Bargrave, a nephew of the Dean of that name and Canon of Canterbury; a ducking-stool from Fordwich; Mr. Ready's casts of a cylinder of terra-cotta, recording a building, and a terra-cotta tablet with an account of the Deluge, from Koyunjik, and of the sword of Vul-nirari, King of Assyria, B.C. 1330; Mr. Nightingale's early watches and enamel portrait of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton; and Mr. D'Aeth's blue silk shirt of Charles the First, "in which he was executed."<sup>2</sup> Among the few mediæval bronzes were two frames (or portions) of *gypcières*, or alms-bags, several examples of which have been engraved.

The Council desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the expenses of the Canterbury Meeting, and of the general purposes of the Institute:—The Lord Fitzwalter, 2*l.*; Sir W. James, Bart., 10*l.* 10*s.*; The Earl Granville, 5*l.*; The Earl of Darnley, 5*l.*; the Bishop of Dover, 3*l.*; A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq., M.P., 10*l.*; H. A. M. Butler-Johnstone, Esq., M.P., 5*l.*; L. A. Majendie, Esq., M.P., 5*l.*; C. S. Hardy, Esq., 5*l.*; T. G. Godfrey-Faussett, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; G. Furley, Esq., 3*l.*; Capt. Lambert, 3*l.*; G. Duppa, Esq. (High Sheriff), 2*l.* 2*s.*; M. Bell, Esq., 3*l.* 3*s.*; C. J. Plumtre, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; D. C. Thompson, Esq., 5*l.* 5*s.*; J. G. Talbot, Esq., M.P., 3*l.*; His Worship the Mayor, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Edw. Blore, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; W. Furley, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Alderman Bateman, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. C. E. Donne, 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. Henderson, Esq., 2*l.*; Rev. A. B. Strettell, 2*l.* 2*s.*; C. S. Greaves, Esq., Q.C., 2*l.* 2*s.*

<sup>2</sup> See Arch. Jour. vol. xi. p. 188. Mr. Blackburn is there said (April, 1854) to have "exhibited at the same time another relique which had been handed down in his family. It is a large shirt or tunic of linen, elaborately worked with lace, and ornamented with small bows of blue and red ribband. The tradition had always been that it had been worn by Charles I.

at his execution. It bears stains, supposed to be of blood." With it were shown linen articles for an infant, supposed to have been worn by Charles in his childhood. These relics had come to Mr. Blackburn's mother from the family of Hare, of Stow Hall, Norfolk, one of whom, Ralph, was made a baronet by Charles I. in 1641.